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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXIX, No. 1

Section 1

October 1, 1940.

WALLACE BACKS AID TO LATIN AMERICA

From San Francisco, September 30, the AP says that Henry A. Wallace told a meeting of the Non-Partisan League of Women Voters that the most certain way to achieve security for the Western Hemisphere was through the Administration's policy of cultural and economic entity with Latin America.

BRITAIN SETS PRICES FOR FOREIGN COTTON

From London, September 30, a New York Times dispatch says that closing prices of cotton futures and the official spot quotations of Tuesday were fixed by the Ministry of Supply as the maximum prices of American and Egyptian cotton, both futures and spot. Liverpool's closing prices on cotton futures last Tuesday ranged from 8.22d to 7.15d and the final quotations for American spot sales were 7.87d to 7.17d.

SEEK TO INCREASE DOMESTIC COTTON CONSUMPTION

The New York Times, October 1, says that co-ordinated promotion campaigns to increase domestic consumption of cotton and cotton goods have been started by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council at Memphis, according to an announcement Monday by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison and Oscar Johnson, presidents of the respective organizations. The two officials pointed out that, in view of the USDA's recent estimate that this year's crop would exceed 12,700,000 bales, it was necessary to increase domestic consumption by more than 2,500,000 bales.

STAPLE FOOD PRICES LOWER THAN YEAR AGO

The New York Times, October 1, says that Mrs. K. Addiss, chairman of the food pricing committee of New York welfare agencies, announced Monday that, while the prices of some "luxury" foods have risen, the prices of bread, milk, potatoes, butter, eggs and other staples are either the same as they were a year ago or have fallen slightly. The cost of foods that are popular with families in low-income groups averages 3.3 percent less than it did a year ago, according to the committee.

Germans See Food
Assured By Crops

From Berlin, September 30, the AP says that Walther Darre, German Minister of Agriculture, declared Monday that Germany's war year bread grains harvest would be only two percent under the peacetime average and would "insure the stability of bread rations in Germany for a long time to come."

Major Commodities
Rise; Cotton Sags

The AP, October 1, says that major commodities continued their upward movement Monday. Wheat at Chicago closed unchanged to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent a bushel higher and corn added $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of a cent. Cotton, however, failed to make headway as hedging pressure outweighed mill and trade demand. Final prices were 20 cents a bale lower to 5 higher.

Raisin Loan
Approved by CCC

Approval of a Commodity Credit Corporation loan of not to exceed \$8,000,000 on not over 154,000 tons of California 1940 crop natural-condition raisins, for the benefit of growers and associations of growers through June 14, 1941, was announced Monday by the USDA.

BAE Reviews The
Cotton Situation

With shipments largely confined to three countries, Great Britain, Japan, and Canada, exports of American cotton for August and September are likely to total only about 125,000 bales. This compares with 870,000 bales last year and a 10-year average of close to 1 million bales. It is the lowest for these months for more than 60 years. Without a marked increase in the seasonally adjusted rate, exports for the season (including cotton traded to Great Britain for rubber) will not reach 2 million bales.

In contrast with the exceptionally unfavorable export situation, consumption prospects in the United States are very favorable. In August, domestic mill consumption established a record all-time high for that month. With improved manufacturers' sales and higher mill margins, consumption this month may establish a record high for September. (BAE.)

Farm Prices
Continue Advance

Mid-September prices of all farm products at local markets throughout the country averaged 1 point higher than a month earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service announced Monday. And at 97 percent of the 1910-14 level, the general index of all agricultural commodity prices averaged only slightly lower than a year earlier. But the ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes was still 24 points below the level of the 1910-14 base period.

Discuss Farming
In Great Plains

Harry R. O'Brien, and R. I. Throckmorton continue their article on "Our Changing Farm Map" in the October Country Gentleman. Writing on the Great Plains area, they say that that region has led the rest of the country in adopting new methods, new equipment and new crops. Particular attention is paid to contour farming in Childress County, Texas, as well as terracing and contour farming in Seward County, Kansas. Fallowing in Golden Valley County, N.D., is considered at some length, as well as various crops, such as grain sorghums and Sudan grass.

Short Wave Radio
Helps U. S.
Grazing Division

Western Farm Life, September 15, says that the U. S. Grazing Division has installed short wave radio service on Colorado's Western Slope, to facilitate communications between the various grazing camps and offices where there is no telephone service.

Would "Fortify"
Processed Food

Pathfinder, September 28, says that Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, has sponsored a report on aiding national defense by improving the nation's physical well-being through a "pepped-up" diet of fortified foods -- foods enriched with minerals and vitamins. The report says that "half the nation is poorly nourished, largely because of chronic vitamin famine." Proposing that all processed food should be fortified at the factory, it adds that such a diet would provide "freedom from fatigue, capacity for work under pressure, and a feeling of well-being."

Reseeding Tired
Ranges Brings
Back Meat

"Reseeding of livestock ranges in the Inter-mountain Region is shifting into high gear," says an article in the Country Gentleman for October. "Thorough experimentation has revealed eighteen different forage plants suitable for big-scale reseeding, so that by the use of airplanes and many forms of ground seeding, tired ranges again can be made to produce their former tonnage of beef and lamb. Colorado expects to salvage a big hunk of tired range this fall."

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the food stamp plan to the following localities: an area in North Dakota which will include the counties of Emmons and Griggs; McLean County, North Dakota; an area in South Dakota, which will include Hamlin County; Clark County, South Dakota; Vernon, Grant, Crawford and LaFayette counties, Wisconsin; York County, Nebraska; Labette County, Kansas, including the city of Parsons; and Mahaska County, Iowa, including the city of Oskaloosa and the corporate limits of the city of Eddyville.

Meat Packing Operations Hold At High Levels From Chicago, September 28, the AP says that meat packing activity has been maintained near the best levels in more than five years, despite slowly diminishing volume of hogs processed, according to employment and pay roll statistics. A survey, made by the Dow Jones Service, indicates that most leading meat packers are expected to show better earnings than in the last fiscal year.

South Hemisphere Wheat Prospects Below Average Present indications point to a combined wheat crop in Argentina, Australia, and the Union of South Africa in 1940-41 somewhat lower than the small crop of 345,000,000 bushels harvested by those countries in 1939-40, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The three countries normally produce around 90 percent of the Southern Hemisphere wheat crop. The average crop in those countries during the past 10 years was 421,000,000 bushels.

BAE Reviews The Feed Situation Prospects for feed crops improved in August, and the total supply of all feed grains for 1940-41 is expected to be nearly as large as the 1939-40 supply. Excluding the quantity of corn that is expected to be under seal or held by the Government on October 1, the remaining supply of feed grains is considerably smaller, both in actual quantity and per animal unit, than a year ago, and is about the same per grain-consuming unit as the average for the period 1928-32.

Disappearance of feed grains may be a little smaller during 1940-41 than during 1939-40. Smaller numbers of feed grain-consuming livestock will be on hand during the coming year, and as a result of unfavorable feed-livestock price ratios during the past several months, the rate of feeding may not be so liberal as it was last year. (BAE)

Superior Dairy Sires Proved The Country Gentleman for October says: "As a result of the five-year nationwide search for superior dairy sires, more than 5000 bulls, including 647 from Illinois, have now been proved in dairy-herd-improvement associations throughout the country and records are accumulating on about 50,000 other sires."

New Method For Flax Preparation The Atlanta Constitution, September 27, says that the Georgia Institute of Technology has announced the development of a quick and efficient method of preparing flax fiber for textile mills. Dean Paul W. Chapman, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, who has been taking a keen interest in flax production since the Tech experiments began, believes that Georgia can produce all the flax fiber for which a market can be created.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 2

Section 1

October 2, 1940.

JOURNAL SEES

11,925,000 BALE

COTTON CROP

Cotton production in the U. S. from the 1940 crop is estimated today by the New York Journal of Commerce at 11,925,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight (500 pounds gross weight) each. The estimate shows an average condition for the cotton belt of 66.2 percent of normal, as reported by the paper's correspondents in the cotton states under average date of September 26. The indicated yield per acre for harvest based on this condition is 233.6 pounds.

JONES REPORTS

NATIONAL INCOME

AHEAD OF 1939

The Washington Post, October 2, says that Secretary of Commerce Jones estimated Tuesday that the national income in the first eight months of 1940 was \$2,400,000,000 more than in the similar period last year. In a statement he estimated the figure at \$47,400,000,000 and said that, if the same rate continued during the last four months, income for the full year 1940 might be \$73,000,000,000 the highest since 1930.

PREDICTS DECLINE

IN FARM EXPORTS

The Baltimore Sun, October 2, says that Harper Sibley, two-time president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, told a banquet held in connection with the Baltimore Livestock Show that restriction of agricultural exports, notably cattle and meats, promises to come from a "long, drawn-out, unhappy European war." England "isn't even buying large quantities of bacon from us. Instead, she is conserving her credit and buying meats from Canada, Australia and the colonies in South Africa," Mr. Sibley said.

AUGUST FOOD

EXPORTS DOWN

The New York Herald Tribune, October 1, says that food exports in August slumped to \$19,095,000, a decline of one-fifth from August, 1939, chiefly because of a decline in exports to the United Kingdom, according to the Department of Commerce. Great Britain cut its imports from August, 1939, to August, 1940, in American canned fruits, dried fruits, lard and cured hams and shoulders. Wheat shipments were again small last month, totaling 964,000 bushels, against 5,903,000 bushels in August, 1939.

Meat Prices
Decline

According to the AP, October 1, the Institute of American Meat Packers announced Tuesday that wholesale prices of meat declined in September, following somewhat larger marketings of livestock and increased supplies of meat, especially pork. Greatest reductions occurred in prices of fresh pork, which fell 14 to 32 percent after having reached the year's peak at the end of August.

Milk Price Up
In Chicago Area

From Chicago, October 1, the CTPS says that consumers in Chicago and suburbs were notified Tuesday that the price of milk, both in the stores and home deliveries, has been boosted one-cent per quart.

Butter Rise
Continues

From Chicago, October 1, the AP reports that prices of butter for future delivery rose Tuesday 20 to 25 points to new seasonal highs in active trade on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Buyers were encouraged by spot prices, the continued expansion of industrial activity and the prospect of a high level of consumption in the remainder of the year, traders said.

Grain Sorghum
Loan Announced

A Commodity Credit Corporation loan on grain sorghums, designed to assist producers in holding their feed and seed supply and to market their surplus in an orderly manner, was announced today by the USDA. The loan will be available in the principal grain sorghum producing states, including Colorado, Kansas, and parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, to producers who have complied with the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program acreage allotment provisions.

Cuban Growers
Recommend
Tobacco Holiday

Reduction in exports of Cuban tobacco, the accumulation of large stocks, and difficulties in obtaining payment for leaf shipped to Spain, have caused growers in the Vuelta Abajo region of the Island, where about 40 percent of the island's crop is produced, to recommend that no tobacco be planted in Cuba during the 1940-41 season. Growers in other districts, however, who produce leaf of lower quality, for which the export situation has remained more favorable, do not support the plan, according to a report from American Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel at Habana. The Cuban Government's attention has been directed to the necessity for acreage reduction, but the present unfavorable financial position of the island's treasury indicates that the Government will be unwilling to finance a reduction program, which it is estimated would cost from 3 to 4 million dollars. (Foreign Crops & Markets.)

Paper Criticizes Business Week, September 28. says: "Because
Harriet Elliott of her attack on retail meat prices proved to be a dud, the trade seems willing to forgive Defense Commissioner Harriet Elliott, who has the job of preventing unwarranted price-kiting on consumer goods.....But Miss Elliott is criticized sharply when she tells women to urge merchants to sell government-graded foods and to buy by grade themselves. The government has had graded meat and certain other foods for years, but Miss Elliott's advice sounds suspiciously like offside promotion of the grade-labeling movement, an issue which has the consumer-goods industries by the ears."

Representative The Dairy Record, September 25, says that
Proposes Creation Representative Crawford, (Rep., Mich.), has intro-
Of Milk Authority duced a bill in Congress proposing regulation of the dairy industry by the creation of a milk authority operating in a manner similar to the Bituminous Coal Commission. According to the proposal, the milk authority will operate either as an independent authority, an administrative agency in the USDA, or an authorization to the Federal Trade Commission as administrator.

Southern Co-op The Maryland Farmer, September, says that the
To Build Lab establishment of a quality control laboratory at
In Baltimore Baltimore has been announced by the Southern States Cooperative. The new lab will serve the cooperative's patrons by keeping close check on the quality of ingredients used in the various feeds and fertilizers furnished the 99,000 farmer-members of the organization. Dr. C. D. Caskey, who was for eight years in charge of the quality control work for Oklahoma, is director of the laboratory.

Flue-Cured Flue-cured tobacco growers in Australia are to
Acreage To Be cooperate in an immediate attempt to double the
Doubled in Aust. country's output of the leaf, according to a report from American Consul Lacey C. Zapf at Sydney based on press dispatches covering a recent conference between manufacturers, growers, and Commonwealth and State technical officers. The action follows a decision by Australian manufacturers of tobacco products to purchase all flue-cured leaf of acceptable quality that the country can produce in the next few years. Manufacturers are also reported to be making 3-year contracts with growers for an annual purchase of about 1 million pounds of Australian air-cured leaf of the types and grades now being grown. (Foreign Crops & Markets.)

Asthma Reported From Helena, Montana, the AP says that Dr. W.J.
In Montana Cows Butler, Montana State Veterinarian, reports that a number of cows in Western Montana have developed asthma, caused by a sudden change from dry to wet feeds. The malady is more serious in cows than in humans, for eventually the victim's lungs become taut with inflation and finally "blow out" like an old tire.

BAE Reviews The Tobacco Situation

The total 1940 tobacco crop in the United States, as indicated September 1, is 1,241,700,000 pounds, -- a decrease of 32.8 percent from the record 1939 crop of 1,848,700,000 pounds. The largest part of the decrease is in the flue-cured crop, which totaled 1,159,300,000 pounds in 1939 but is estimated at only 643,000,000 pounds this year, a decrease of 44.5 percent. Flue-cured prices so far this season for all types and practically all grades have been higher than in 1939. These price increases are attributable in large measure to the current and 3-year program (1941-43) of the AAA and the purchase and loan program of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Funds are again being advanced by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purchase of part of the flue-cured crop normally taken by British interests. Funds are also being advanced to exporters in the United States who buy for export to other countries which are unable to import normal amounts because of the war. These activities are designed to eliminate the surplus of flue-cured tobacco brought about by the record 1939 crop and the abnormally small exports. The 1940 supply of flue-cured is 2,053 million pounds, a reduction of more than 50 million pounds from the record 1939 supply of 2,106 million pounds. (BAE)

Hybrid Corn Seed Shortage Expected

In The Missouri Ruralist, September 28, Roy R. Moore says that there may be a shortage of hybrid corn seed this year, since there has been a growing demand for it every season, and since the weather was so dry this past summer in Illinois, Iowa and most of Indiana that many hybrid growers aren't going to produce anywhere near the amount of seed anticipated.

Canada To Fill Cattle Quota

From Ottawa, September 30, the CP says that Canada may export to the U.S. up to 51,720 head of cattle, weighing 700 pounds or more, exclusive of dairy cows, during the last quarter of 1940, according to the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Under the U.S.-Canada trade agreement, it was provided that 193,950 head of such cattle may enter the U.S. from Canada at the reduced rate of 1-1/2 cents a pound, provided that not more than 51,720 are imported in any one quarter of the calendar year.

No Surplus; Only Faulty Distribution

An editorial in the Michigan Farmer, September 28, says: "we hear so much about a surplus of various food products, yet army recruiting officers are finding thousands of boys from relief and low-income families who are unable to qualify for military service because of health reasons resulting from insufficient food in their everyday diet. We do not have a surplus of farm products. Our trouble is an inadequate system of distribution."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 3

Section 1

October 3, 1940.

SUGAR GAINS, WHEAT AND CORN DROP

"Strong demand developed for sugar but other major staples tended lower or stood still in futures market. At New York sugar gained as much as .035 of a cent a pound under influence of improvement in the spot raw and refined markets. Wheat at Chicago declined $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent a bushel as traders cashed profits on the recent rise. Corn ended unchanged to $\frac{3}{8}$ off. Cotton trade was a standoff with final quotations 10 cents a bale higher to 5 lower." (AP in the Washington Post of Oct. 3.)

ARGENTINA GETS \$20,000,000 TO BUY U.S. PRODUCTS

According to a Buenos Aires dispatch in the Washington Times-Herald of October 3, arrangements were completed yesterday by Warren Lee Pierson, president of the United States Export-Import Bank for an immediate credit of \$20,000,000 to Argentina to assist in the importation of industrial and other equipment and other materials from the United States.

AAA WARNS LOW SUGAR PRICES IF ACT ENDS

Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the sugar division of the AAA appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in support of the Cummings bill for a one-year extension of the 1937 Sugar Act, according to the New York Journal of Commerce of October 3. He warned, the Journal of Commerce said, that unless the control program is continued it may mean bankruptcy for off-shore producers and communities in the United States dependent on the sugar industry. He also said that if there was no protective scheme the price of sugar might fall to the world level of about $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ a pound.

EXPERTS SEE 2,284,000,000 BU. CORN CROP

"A 1940 United States corn crop of 2,284,000,000 bushels was forecast yesterday by the estimates of six Chicago experts who have just completed a survey of the belt," according to a dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune today. Last year's crop totaled 2,619,000,000 bushels.

Australia
May Institute
Drought Aid

A New York Times dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, September 28, says that A. G. Cameron, Minister of Commerce, promised a conference of State Ministers of Agriculture to ask the Commonwealth government to assist immediately in financing emergency drought relief measures, the total cost of which will be determined after a survey, but which may approach one million pounds sterling (Australian). Recent rains have afforded some relief in New South Wales and Victoria, but the situation in West Australia and parts of South Australia is critical.

Hosiery May
Turn to Lises
And Rayons

Because of growing diplomatic tension between Japan and the United States, supplies of silk may conceivably be cut off and the hosiery industry be compelled to substitute high-grade lises and rayons for silk, says Earl Constantine, president of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, in a recent bulletin to the industry. The hosiery industry consumes 93 percent of Japanese raw silk imported here, or about 76 percent of Japan's total raw silk exports. (New York Herald Tribune, October 3.)

French Face
Food and Fuel
Shortage

A New York dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, October 3, says: "Lloyd Lehrbas, Associated Press correspondent, declared that unoccupied sections of France would 'suffer very severe privation' during the coming winter due to the lack of food and fuel supplies."

New Methods
Of Sealing
Trench Silos

"Two recent methods of sealing trench silos which farmers have found to be practical are the use of molasses and finely ground straw, and strips of tar paper covered with dirt, according to Ivan Watson, assistant professor of animal husbandry at Colorado State College." (Colorado Wool Grower and Marketer for September.)

Tight Situation
Developing In
Wool Tops

An editorial in American Wool & Cotton Reporter of September 26, says: "A tight situation is developing in wool tops. Combing plants under pressure to meet the urgent requirements of increasing government orders are delaying deliveries for civilian purposes. Quotations for spots on the New York Top Exchange advanced two cents last week to the closing price of \$1.14 on Friday and sales for the period at 3,300,000 pounds were the highest for two months. The result of these developments is a difficult nearby outlook for worsted mills which are in need of tops for civilian business."

New York's Egg
Marketing System

L. M. Hurd, of Cornell University, writes in the American Poultry Journal, October, on New York State's Cooperative egg marketing system. He discusses the "Farm Market Score Card," a systematic method of checking all factors that may affect the quality of eggs after they are laid. Mr. Hurd also outlines the "county plan" and gives a list of the rules, which were agreed upon by county marketing groups at the suggestion of poultry specialists.

Developments In
Citrus Culture

In the California Citrograph, October, Dr. H.J. Webber, Director Emeritus, University of California Citrus Experiment Station, writes on the changes in citrus cultural practices during the last twenty-five years. Doctor Webber starts with the great freeze, which occurred in California citrus land between January 5 and 7, 1913, and brings his article on through the years, mentioning each new interesting development in citrus culture.

Measuring The
Sanitary Quality
Of Market Cream

In the September-October issue of the Journal of Milk Technology, W. J. Caulfield, F. E. Nelson and W. H. Martin of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, write on "Measuring the Sanitary Quality of Market Cream." In great detail the paper takes up various tests, and concludes with the statement that "no single test can be used as a satisfactory criterion for determining the sanitary quality of market cream, but each test has its own particular significance. Much can be gained by using several methods to permit more complete interpretation of laboratory data," and "the information revealed by the laboratory data can be of inestimable value in detecting faulty plant practices."

Pullet Disease
Studied In Lab

The American Poultry Journal, October, discusses "pullet disease," which has appeared in poultrydom for several years. During the past year, the University of Connecticut has conducted investigational studies of the disease, and reports that no germ or infectious agent has been found to be the cause. The suddenness with which the disease strikes causes it to be confused with fowl cholera; therefore a laboratory examination may be necessary to distinguish one from the other.

Paper Dedicated
To Red Polls

The October issue of the Breeder's Gazette is devoted to "the hornless red dual-purpose cattle that are being bombed" in the South of England. Paul M. Kinney contributes an article on "Butter, Beef and Beauty with Red Polls," and F. A. Sloan, secretary of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, writes on the gains made by this breed in the U. S. during the last few years.

Acts To Defer
Draft In
Farm States

The UP, September 29, reports that Major Joseph F. Battley, occupational deferment adviser to the joint Army-Navy draft Committee, recently said he was recommending deferment of draft calls in agricultural states during harvest seasons, in order to prevent disruption of the agricultural economy.

Apple Men
To Develop
Juice Sales

From Blacksburg, Virginia, the AP reports that a group of Rappahannock apple growers have begun manufacture at Sperryville of pasteurized apple juice from low-grade fruit, and will develop sales at roadside stands on Skyline Drive and other Northern Virginia highways.

First Citrus
Picked in Florida

From Winter Haven, Florida, September 30, the AP reports that the Coward Fruit Company is the first fruit handling organization to report picking of the new citrus crop. The company reported a pick of 104 boxes of grapefruit. The first pick of oranges is not expected for several days.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Wednesday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to an area in New Mexico which will include the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Taos, Torrance, and Sandoval.

Insect Control
Thru Electricity

The Bakersfield Californian says that two scientists at the University of California are experimenting with the use of high-frequency electrical fields to control agricultural insect pests. It is known that insects can be killed by passing them through an electrostatic field established between two electrodes. The field is subject to periodic charge and discharge by an oscillating electric circuit.

Cheese Smoked
To Improve Flavor

Missouri Ruralist, September 28, reports that smoking cheese is the latest process being tried by the Iowa Experiment Station in the attempt to improve cheese flavors. Smoked cheese sells for double price. The main problem is to get a uniform smoke, and still not affect the body and the texture of the cheese thru melting. One-half pound pieces are wrapped in parchment paper and smoked with hickory kindling.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 4

Section 1

October 4, 1940.

FEDERAL AGENT ACTS TO AVERT MILK STRIKE

The New York Times, October 4, says that efforts to avert the threatened strike of dairy farmers supplying the City of New York with milk were made Thursday by N. J. Cladakis, Federal Milk market administrator, when he conferred with Archie Wright, chairman of the Dairy Farmers Union, and requested his organization to hold off action for several days pending further negotiations. The union conducted a strike a year ago and seriously disrupted the supply of milk until Mayor LaGuardia intervened and brought about a settlement.

CUBANS SEEK \$50,000,000 LOAN

From Havana, October 3, the AP says that the Cuban Secretary of treasury, Eduardo Montoulieu; Ambassador Pedro Martinez Fraga and two former cabinet members, Amadeo Lopez Castro and Oscar Garcia Montes, left Havana Thursday for Washington, where they will attempt to negotiate a \$50,000,000 loan for the Cuban Republic by the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

FARM EQUIPMENT SALES UP SHARPLY

From Chicago a New York Times dispatch, October 3, says that members of the Farm Equipment Institute heard forecasts of a 20 to 25 percent gain in 1940 sales and of capacity operations in 1941 at the final sessions of their forty-seventh annual convention Thursday. H. G. Davis, director of research for the institute, said that, due to heavy Canadian orders, export sales should total about \$87,000,000 for the year, or the highest since 1930 when big Russian orders were filled. Domestic sales, he added, should not be far from the 1937 record total of over \$500,000,000.

RUSSIA BUYS NORTH PACIFIC COAST WHEAT

The CTPS, October 3, says that Russia is reported to have purchased 56,000 bushels of North Pacific Coast wheat for shipment to Vladivostoc. This was construed as indicating that Canada had refused to sell grain to Russia, fearing that it might find its way into Germany via the Trans-Siberian railroad.

Sugar Quota
Law Headed
For Fight

The AP, October 3, says that the sugar question headed for a fight on the Senate floor Thursday after a measure seeking an additional year of life for the 1937 control law won unanimous approval of the Senate Finance Committee. The Cummings Extension Bill was approved by the House weeks ago. With a congressional recess imminent, the Senate Committee rushed the measure to the calendar Thursday with a view to final congressional action by the week-end.

Better Quality
Tobacco Offered
In Virginia

The AP, October 3, says that more heavier-bodied and best type flue-cured tobacco is appearing on the Virginia old belt markets as the belt nears the close of its second week of sales. Danville market officials said warm weather had prevented large deliveries to market.

Wool Goods Prices
In Sharp Jump

The AP, October 3, says that wool and worsted cloth prices, jumping 5 to 7½ cents a yard in the last week, Thursday reached the level of six months ago.

N.Y. Cotton
Up Slightly

The New York Herald-Tribune, October 4, says that further restrictions on Liverpool trading, and slow movement of cotton in the South, restricted fluctuations in the New York cotton market Thursday, but the undertone continued steady and the market closed 1 to 2 points higher.

Useless To Send
Food To France
Says Red Cross

The Washington Post, October 4, says that Miss Mabel T. Boardman, national Red Cross secretary, said Thursday night that it would be useless for the American Red Cross to send additional supplies of foodstuffs to France, even if Britain permitted, because of reports that the Germans are removing foodstuffs from the country.

Brokers Predict
Peak Industrial
Production

The Washington Times-Herald, October 4, says that Fenner and Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange, predicted Thursday that all previous peaks in the nation's industrial production will be exceeded in the next six months, as a result of the defense program.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard yesterday announced the extension of the food stamp plan to Choctaw County, Oklahoma; to Gregg County, Texas; and to Marion and Monroe Counties, Iowa.

BAE Reports
On Vegetable
Situation

Supplies of potatoes, dry edible beans, and many truck crops for market for the winter marketing period are indicated to be larger than a year earlier, but those of sweetpotatoes and most canned vegetables probably will be smaller. Prospects for the late potato crop improved somewhat during August, and the estimate was increased 8 million bushels as of September 1. It is also about 8 million bushels larger than the 1939 late crop. Partly because of this improvement in the late crop prospect and partly because of an increase in marketings, prices of important varieties declined during recent weeks. The outlook for 1941 is for some expansion in the fall and early acreage to be planted in the Southern States. (BAE,)

Public Hearing
On Boston Milk
Program Set

A public hearing will be held to consider amendments proposed to the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the Boston, Mass., marketing area, the Surplus Marketing Administration of the USDA announced Thursday. Sessions of the hearing are scheduled to begin at 10:00 A.M. (Eastern Standard Time) on the following dates at the following places in New England: October 14, State House, Montpelier, Vermont; October 16, Senate Chamber of State House, Augusta, Maine; October 17, Gardner Auditorium, State House, Boston, and at such other times and places as the hearing officer may deem necessary. The hearing was requested by producer cooperatives.

National Poultry
Improvement Plan
Expansion Shown

Poultry-improvement work under the National Poultry Improvement Plan has expanded steadily since the launching of the cooperative Federal-State program in 1935. The 5th annual report on participation for the season 1939-40 shows extensive gains since the first year -- increases from 34 to 44 in number of cooperating States, from 1,017 to 2,192 in number of hatcheries under the plan, from 38 to more than 90 million in hatching-egg capacity of the cooperating hatcheries, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 11 million in number of breeding birds, and from 2 to nearly 9 million in number of chickens officially tested annually for pullorum disease.

House Flies
Carry Bovine
Mastitis

Dr. D. A. Sanders of the University of Florida says that common house flies, together with a less familiar insect genus known as frit flies or eye gnats, are carriers of bovine mastitis, the troublesome and loss-causing bacterial disease that attacks cows' udders. Dr. Sanders suggests that the eye gnats may also carry the germs of brucellosis or contagious abortion among cattle. (Science Service.)

Agriculture Is
Below Industry
In Research

"The United States Department of Agriculture in a recent report to the Du Pont Company stated that in the last 30 years, or so since 1910, 605 million dollars have been spent by the department and by agricultural experiment stations for agricultural research.....The total money spent represents about one-half of one percent of the national income from agriculture.....Some industries spend as high as three percent of their income for research.....

"Although agricultural research has increased it still lags behind industrial research. One only has to pause and observe the things produced by industry to realize what has been accomplished. The Du Pont Company estimates that in the past thirty years private industry has spent five times as much for research as has been spent for agriculture." (Editorial in the St. Paul Farmer of September 21.)

More Eggs Laid
In Winter Due
To Better Uses

Through increased use of improved practices by poultrymen, a greater proportion of the annual egg crop is now produced from October through February, particularly during November, December, and January, and a materially smaller proportion during the spring months, according to an article in the Progressive Farmer, October, 1940.

Ramie Seen As New
Crop for Florida

Herbert Bayer, in the Florida Times-Union, September 29, says that ramie may develop into one of Florida's major crops. This slender, reed-like plant has a fibre from which is produced a textile used for clothing, knitting yarns of fabrics, shirting, etc. American experimenters are said to be developing mechanical decortification -- the process of removing a heavy resinous substance from the fibre, hence an expensive procedure of processing -- to a high state of perfection.

Vitamin B-1
Aid In
Wartime

To increase efficiency in wartime the Journal of the American Medical Association yesterday prescribed more Vitamin B-1, according to a story from the Richmond Times Dispatch of October 3. An editorial reported that England has found it helps both soldiers and civilians to add this "nerve food" vitamin to diets, along with calcium and Vitamin A.

Riboflavin Can
Be Restored
To Flour

"A new biochemical process is being used by Commercial Solvents Corporation to synthesize riboflavin (vitamin B-2 or G), to permit this vitamin found in the wheat germ to be restored to flour and other foods. One of the largest flour mills in the country has contracted for the riboflavin, which is being produced at Peoria, Illinois." (Newsweek, October 7.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 5

Section 1

October 7, 1940.

SUGAR LEGISLATION,
ADOPTED BY SENATE,
SENT TO PRESIDENT

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 5, says that the Cummings sugar bill, extending the life of the 1937 sugar control law for the period of an additional year beginning January 1, next, and restoring import quota restrictions on refined sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, was sent to the White House by the Senate Friday.

\$60,000,000 GAIN
SEEN IN COTTON -
GROWERS' INCOME

From Austin, Texas, the New York Herald Tribune, October 6, says that Dr. A. B. Cox, internationally known agricultural economist, said Sunday that the current season's larger cotton crop will bring to growers more than \$60,000,000 over last year's income from that source. He estimated foreign sales will not exceed 2,000,000 bales. Indications are that an all-time high of 8,000,000 bales will be used in the U. S. alone, Doctor Cox said.

ARGENTINA-BRAZIL
SIGN FAR-REACHING
TRADE TREATY

From Rio de Janeiro, October 6, the UP reports that a trade agreement, linking Argentina and Brazil in "the most important commercial accord in the history of South America," was signed Sunday. The agreement, it was said, "is intended to serve as an example for similar agreements throughout the Western hemisphere."

HOOVER URGES
COOPERATION ON
EUROPE'S FAMINE

The AP, October 6, says that former President Hoover, commenting on a statement by fifteen prominent public figures opposing any proposal to enlist American aid in feeding civilian populations of conquered European countries, said Sunday that the problem was one "for cooperation, not controversy." The statement, signed by James B. Conant, William Green, and others, declared: "Were it possible to alleviate this distress, without strengthening the conqueror and so prolonging his conquest, every impulse would prompt the American people to seek to do so."

Coffee Pact
Delay Laid
To Colombia

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 7, says that the demand of Colombia for a larger quota in the U. S. coffee market than had been allotted under a previous schedule dividing our purchases among all of the coffee-producing countries of Latin America was revealed Sunday as the cause for delay in completing the agreement.

Cattle Prices Hit
Three-Year High

The AP, October 5, says that the price of choice grain-fed beef cattle was quoted Saturday in the Chicago livestock market at virtually the best level since 1937.

Both Guns And
Butter Possible
In United States

The New York Times, October 5, says that the possibility that the U. S. can carry on its defense program without making Germany's choice of "cannon or butter" was discussed in a summary of production and consumption statistics issued Friday by the National Industrial Conference Board. The summary emphasizes the vast holdings of consumer durable goods, such as automobiles, which would last for years in an emergency, while the plants that make them normally are converted into defense production.

Hope To Stabilize
Latin American
Currencies

The AP, October 4, says that moves to stabilize currencies in Latin-American nations, it was reported, are under consideration in connection with the Export-Import Bank's \$500,000,000 Western Hemisphere loan program. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, talked over the situation Friday with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

F.T.C. Cites Cheese
Co.'s For Alleged
Price Combination

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 5, says that, acting on its findings following an investigation of alleged price fixing in the purchase of foreign type cheeses produced in Wisconsin, the Federal Trade Commission announced Friday that cease and desist orders have been issued against five corporations which purchase for resale approximately 75 percent of the Swiss and Limburger type cheeses produced in Wisconsin.

Increase Reported
In Farm Milk Cash

The Washington Star, October 5, says that the Milk Industry Foundation reports farm cash income from milk was \$10,000,000 larger in August than a year ago. For the first eight months of 1940, milk has been the largest single source of farm income.

Sweden Reported
Rationing Pork

The AP, October 5, says that Sweden has ordered immediate rationing of pork and tinned pork, according to a Scandinavian wireless broadcast. The broadcast said that all stocks of pork were confiscated and pig slaughtering temporarily prohibited.

Corn Trading
Restricted
Last Week

From Chicago, a New York Times dispatch, October 6, says that trading in corn on the Chicago Board of Trade last week was somewhat restricted, but the market showed a firm undertone, due in part to a let-up in country offerings of cash grain. It is the general belief, according to the Times, that the loan on the 1940 crop, to be announced about November 15, will be about 61 cents, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents above the week-end close on the December contract.

Sugar Market
Continues Firm

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 7, says that Congressional approval of the Cummings sugar bill apparently has been largely discounted in advance, for the sugar futures market, in Saturday's abbreviated session, finished with only minor gains. Opening 2 to 3 points higher on sales of 40 lots, the market thereafter turned quiet, to finish unchanged to 2 points higher on a total turnover of 71 lots.

British Fix
U.S.-Egyptian
Cotton Prices

Pegging of maximum prices for American and Egyptian cotton at September 24 closing levels for futures and at the official quotations of the Liverpool Cotton Association on that date for spot transactions has just been announced by the British Government, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The new price control scheme became effective on October 1. No price control is to be applied to other growths so long as their prices remain in normal relation to American Egyptian.

Hearing Called On
Ariz.-Cal. Lemon
Marketing Plan

The Surplus Marketing Administration of the USDA announced Friday that a public hearing on a proposed Federal marketing agreement program for lemons produced in California and Arizona will open at 10:00 A.M., P.C.T., Patriotic Hall, Los Angeles, October 21, 1940. The proposed marketing agreement and order would provide for the adjustment of the volume of lemons shipped in interstate commerce and commerce with Canada.

LOWELL-LAWRENCE
MILK HEARING

A joint public hearing October 19 to consider proposed amendments to restore 1939-40 price levels for "Class 1" milk and revise other provisions of the Federal-State orders regulating the handling of milk in the Lowell-Lawrence, Mass., marketing area was announced Saturday by the S.M.A.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Friday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to areas in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. The Minnesota area includes the counties of Mower, Olmsted, Winona, Houston, Dodge, and Fillmore. The North Dakota area is composed of the counties of Foster, Ramsey, and Eddy, while the Wisconsin area includes the counties of Juneau, Iowa, Monroe, Washington, Sheboygan, and Columbia.

AMS Reports On
Week In Cotton

Cotton prices strengthened following the sharp decline late last week but the basis weakened further as prices for futures contracts advanced more than spot prices, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Market interest was centered on the forthcoming (October 8) official crop forecast. Picking and ginning are reported to be making good progress. Spot market activity increased although the demand from exporters was small and total volume of sales continued below those for early October in other recent seasons. Domestic mills operated at a comparatively high level during September with cloth and yarn sales exceeding mill output. Exports, although nearly double the small volume of the previous week, continued small.

'40 Alfalfa Seed
Crop Slightly
Below Last Year

Production of alfalfa seed this year is expected to be about 7 percent smaller than the record crop of last year, but about 35 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. It is estimated that 1,318,000 bushels (79,100,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed will be produced this year, compared with about 1,410,000 bushels (84,600,000 pounds) in 1939 and 978,750 bushels (58,725,000 pounds), the 10-year average.

Canada Has Huge
Wheat Surplus

The current Canadian wheat crop, estimated at 561 million bushels, probably exceeds domestic requirements by 275 million bushels, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The carry-over of old-crop wheat, including stocks stored in the United States, is placed at 301 million bushels. This gives a total supply of 862 million bushels, an all-time record. If there is no substantial change in export demand during the 1940-41 marketing season, as now seems probable, the carry-over on August 31, 1941 will stand at approximately 575 million bushels.

Surpluses Worth
4½ Million Moved
Under Stamp Plan

Four and one-half million dollars worth of blue surplus food stamps were distributed through the Food Stamp Plan during the month of August, in the 125 areas throughout the United States where the plan was in operation, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced today.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 6

Section 1

October 8, 1940.

McNARY SAYS AAA
VIRTUES OUTWEIGH
ITS DEMERITS

From Northwood, Iowa, October 7, the AP says that Republican Vice-Presidential nominee McNary asserted Monday that, although he would not "totally condemn" the agricultural act, it needed "strengthening" to attain the goal of the old McNary-Haugen bill -- the payment of parity prices for that portion of crops domestically consumed. He said that the "virtues" of the AAA "outweigh its demerits," but it needed "modification so that the producer may exercise a dominant share in policy making and administration."

SUGAR NO PROBLEM
IN DEFENSE PLANS

From Boston, the New York Journal of Commerce, October 7, says that John E. Dalton, executive secretary of the U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association and ex-chief of the AAA sugar section, told the Boston Conference on Distribution Monday that sugar, unlike rubber and tin, offers no defense problem for the U. S. "Although we grow only thirty percent of our requirements in continental U. S.," Dr. Dalton said, "there is a present and potential surplus in the low-cost sugar islands of the West Indies, which are well within our defense walls. Some expansion might take place in the protected domestic areas."

MURRAY WANTS TO
RELAX JOHNSON ACT

A New York Journal of Commerce dispatch from Memphis, October 7, says that Robert J. Murray, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, called for a relaxation of the Johnson Act so as to revive languishing foreign business in American cotton. He also suggested that the marketing of cotton would be further aided by establishment of a cartel with South America.

NORRIS DENIES
'DESERT' MARKS
NEBRASKA DAM

The UP, October 7, says that Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.) denied Monday charges by Senator Bridges (Rep. N.H.) that he was responsible for turning a fertile section of Nebraska into a desert. Mr. Norris said that Kingsley Dam, in Nebraska, alleged by Senator Bridges to be responsible for the "desert," is not yet in operation. "When the water is released for irrigation purposes, the surrounding area for 200 miles will be transformed into a garden," he predicted.

World Grain Trade
Cut Fifty Percent

The AP, October 7, says that the extent to which war has crippled international grain trade was revealed Monday in an analysis of world export traffic showing that so far this season the export-import volume has dropped 50 percent, compared with a year ago. Estimates of world grain shipments since July 1, compiled by Broomhall, British trade authority, follows:

	1940	1939
Wheat.....	77,627,000	122,812,000
Corn.....	23,408,000	61,204,000
Oats.....	591,000	6,809,000
Barley.....	2,266,000	12,061,000
Rye.....	175,000	3,684,000

Commodities
Curve Lower

The AP, October 8, reports that prices curved downward in major commodity futures markets Monday, in continuation of last week's late weakness. Wheat retreated after an early rise and closed unchanged to 3/8 of a cent a bushel lower at Chicago. Corn ended 1/8 to 1/2 lower. Mill buying kept cotton on a steady price track. Final prices were 5 cents a bale lower to 15 higher.

Wool Interests
Asked To
Criticize Plan

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 8, says that wool trade interests have been invited to submit written comment on the proposed plan of the Customs Bureau to use laboratory test methods in appraising imports of that commodity.

BAE Predicts
Favorable
Farm Month

Farm marketings and income reach annual peaks this month.....Products going to market in heavy volume include cotton, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, cattle.....Domestic demand for farm products continues to improve, is expected to improve more as industrial production expands for national defense.....Prices of all farm products combined average about the same as at this time last year.....October farm cash income will be close to 1 billion dollars. Agricultural employment is at peak levels as farmers pick cotton and corn, harvest sugar beets, pick apples, dig potatoes, and wind up the year's harvest of truck and numerous miscellaneous crops. Citrus harvest is underway in Florida and Gulf Coast States, truck crops for winter consumption are being planted in the Deep South, in the Plains country the land is being plowed and sown for winter grains. (BAE.)

Paper Criticizes
Outlooks of U.S.
Departments

"In the confusing trends of these wild days it would be helpful if the Department of Commerce and the USDA would get together in their views about the economic status of the export-import business of the U.S., particularly as it pertains to foods. Commerce seems to feel a bit of satisfaction about the ascendancy of exports over imports, but agriculture is very lugubrious about everything." (Food Industries, Oct.)

Peach Disease

The Food Field Reporter, September 30, says that In New York State Niagara County, New York, peach growers are waging unceasing warfare on a mysterious malady, X-disease, which has wiped out large sections of orchards in several places in the county. Chokeberry bushes are held responsible for the threat to the county's \$1,000,000 peach industry. The disease attacks chokeberries first, spreading later to neighboring peach orchards.

Cotton Shingles
May Use A
Million Bales

"Have you heard about the new cotton-cement shingle developed by J. Harris Hardy at Columbus, Mississippi? If the usage of cotton for this purpose is fully developed it might take as much as a million bales annually, one federal official says. This new shingle, oyster white in color, looks like weathered wood, feels like hard rubber. Its base is black felt and its top cement but cotton is its heart. In covering an ordinary dwelling with 22 squares of cotton-cement roofing, \$16 worth of cotton would be used." --(Progressive Agriculture of October.)

Wheat Disease
Easy To
Control

Farmers troubled by nematode disease of wheat can rid their fields of the organisms in one year by planting seed wheat free from nematode galls, on land that has not grown wheat or rye during the preceding year, S. R. Fenne extension service plant pathologist advises, according to a story in the Richmond Times Dispatch of October 3, from Blacksburg, Virginia.

Cotton Seed
For Planting
Best In Oct.

According to the Progressive Farmer, October P. F. Brinkmann, San Elizario, Texas, ginner and farmer, says that government cotton seed germination tests have proved that the best time for the farmer in this section to save planting seed at the gin is mid-October, seed from ginnings of that date showing around 95 percent germination."

On Preserving
Fence Posts

The Farmer-Stockman, October 1, says that tests at Oregon State College show that fence posts with the butts charred do not last as well as untreated posts. Green posts treated with the combination salt treatment have shown no failures after 11 years service.

Food Industry
May Be Aided By
Ship Transfer

Food Industries for October says that the recent transfer of 50 destroyers to Great Britain may be helpful to the food industry, since it will permit more food to be exported to the United Kingdom. It is expected that more convoys will be possible, and some of them should carry substantial quantities of foodstuffs.

Argentina Ups
Production Of
Sunflower Seed

Farm and Ranch, October, says that the area sown to sunflowers in Argentina this season is the largest on record, amounting to 1,160,382 acres. This is 41 percent above the 1938-39 revised estimate and exceeds the five-year average, 1934-35 to 1938-39, by 633,320 acres. The demand by the oil industry for sunflower seed has brought about this increase in acreage and a better yield.

Parsnips Source
Of Vitamin C

Food Field Reporter, September 30, says that Helen L. Mayfield and Jesse E. Richardson of the Montana Experiment Station reported recently that parsnips are a good source for vitamin C, particularly when cooked in the fall. Ascorbic acid content of raw parsnips in the fall ranges from 12.8 to 40 mg. to 100 mg. of edible portion of raw material, while in the spring, similar tests gave results ranging all the way from 5.5 to 12.7 mg.

Scientists Work
For Trichinae
Skin Test

In American Mercury, October, Thomas C. Desmond discusses trichinosis, or "pork disease." He says that, for thirty years, Government officials have warned the American people to cook pork thoroughly. The advice has gone unheeded. Investigations by Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Jr., indicate that the U. S. has the largest trichinosis problem of any nation in the world, and he declares that one in every six Americans are infected with trichinae, which means that more than 21,000,000 Americans have been infected sometime during their lives with pork disease. Complete protection against trichinosis probably will not come until scientists develop an accurate, inexpensive and rapid skin test which will enable veterinarians to determine whether or not a pig is infected. The New York City Health Commission is now investigating two such skin tests, recently developed by Government scientists, to determine their effectiveness.

Flax Acreage Up
In California

Farm and Ranch, October, says that California flax acreage increased from 114,000 to 140,000 acres in the past year. The crop brought California growers \$2,765,000 last year though it has been grown there only a few years. A bushel of flax seed (56 pounds) turns out about two and a half gallons of linseed oil and 37½ pounds of linseed meal.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 7

Section 1

October 9, 1940.

USDA STOPS
SUBSIDY ON
CHINA-BOUND WHEAT

The New York Times, October 9, says that, on Tuesday, the USDA announced that export bounties on wheat and flour consigned to Hong Kong and to China would not be paid after 2 P.M. Tuesday. No explanation of the step was given in the announcement, but officials privately said it had been taken after consultation with the State Department, where all knowledge of it was disavowed. The mystery surrounding the development gave rise to two theories: One, that the price of wheat had risen in the Chinese markets to a point where any further export subsidy was unjustified; two, that wheat and flour consigned to Japanese-controlled ports in China had been finding its way to the Japanese troops of occupation.

AMS COTTON
ESTIMATE

The Agricultural Marketing Service Tuesday estimated this year's cotton crop at 12,741,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, as indicated by conditions October 1. The Crop Reporting Board report shows condition of 72 percent of normal. Last year's crop was 11,817,000 bales. Average production during the ten years, 1929-38, was 13,547,000 bales. The indicated acre yield is estimated at 250 pounds per acre.

ARGENTINE-BRAZIL
TREATY HAILED IN
BOTH REPUBLICS

From Buenos Aires, October 8, the AP says that the new "recommendations" signed in Rio de Janeiro Sunday, were hailed Monday by financiers and the Press of both countries as a first step beneficial to the two nations which may lead the way for more constructive Pan-Americanism. U. S. sources said that the Bi-Nation economic program as outlined would not affect the United States' commerce, but suggested the U. S. would welcome it as bettering the economies of two Latin American nations.

CHILEAN PRESIDENT
WANTS CLOSER
ACCORD WITH U.S.

From Santiago, Chile, October 8, the UP says that President Pedro Aguirre Cerda has stressed to Warren Lee Pierson, Export-Import Bank president, a need for closer relations between Chile and the U. S. Pierson visited the chief executive after attending a session of the popular front government's Production Development Corporation.

Arlington Farm
May Be Moved
To Beltsville

The Washington Times-Herald, October 9, says that conferees on the bill authorizing transfer of the Arlington Experimental Farm site to the War Department filed their report in the House Tuesday. A bill passed by the Senate contains \$3,200,000 to purchase land near Beltsville, Md., so the farm can be moved there.

Year-Round Milk
Price of \$2.82
Urged For Farmers

The New York Herald Tribune, October 9, says that Edward Cook, counsel for the Eastern Farm Milk Bargaining Agency, urged Tuesday at the Department of Agriculture hearing on proposed changes in the Federal-state marketing order, that the price to the farmer for a hundred pounds of milk be increased to \$2.82 for the entire year. At present, the marketing order provides for minimum prices of \$2.45 to \$2.82 a hundred pounds, depending upon the supply.

August Payrolls
19% Above 1939

The AP, October 8, says that August pay rolls of wage earners in 25 key industries topped July by 3.5 percent and August, 1939, by 19 percent, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Average weekly earnings of skilled and semi-skilled wage earners rose to \$32.46 in August from \$32.01 in July and \$30.84 in August, 1939.

Lee Says S.A.
"Is On Verge Of
Great Rise"

The New York Herald Tribune, October 9, says that Commander Robert C. Lee, executive vice-president of Moore-McCormack Lines, told 700 shipping men in New York Tuesday that trade possibilities with Latin America "haven't been scratched." For lack of capital for development, there are huge untapped resources of ores, mica, tin, mercury, oils and other raw materials in South America, he said. "South America is on the verge of a great rise," he concluded. "Let's be a part of it."

Food Resources
Of U.S. Ample,
Chester Says

From White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., a New York Herald Tribune dispatch, October 8, says that Colby M. Chester, chairman of General Foods Corporation, said Tuesday that the United States' barricades begin with food, in which field this country is strategically impregnable. He said that "no foreign attack could destroy our food resources or starve our people into submission," pointing out that food manufacturing plants, farms, canneries and quick-freezing plants are well scattered throughout the country.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

On Tuesday Secretary Wickard announced the extension of the food stamp plan to include Dunn and Hettinger Counties, North Dakota; McCook County, South Dakota; and Adams County, Wisconsin.

New York Schools Distribution of up to a maximum of about 85,000
To Get Penny half pints of milk a day at a cent a half pint to needy
Milk On Trial children in 45 New York City schools in low-income
 areas, and distribution of up to a maximum of about
1,500 half pints free to needy children receiving lunches at 38 free
school lunch premises in New York City will begin October 14, the Surplus
Marketing Administration announced Tuesday. The program will continue
for a 50 school day test period ending in December.

Sugar Trade The New York Journal of Commerce, October 9, says
Waiting For that the sugar trade is waiting for the President to
Sept. Report sign the sugar bill and for the report of September
 deliveries. If, in relation to last September,
deliveries are good, the market may derive enough power to move upward.
Otherwise, with new crop beets and Louisiana-Florida new production under
way, the trade appears to be basing its hopes on another clarifying
statement as to the intent in fixing the quota in December.

Commodities The AP, October 9, says that wheat and cotton
Dip Slightly futures declined slightly on Tuesday. Wheat moved
 aimlessly over most of the session and closed down
1/8 to 3/8 cent a bushel. Cotton sold off after the Government's
crop estimate, which was disappointing to traders. The close was down
1 to 5 points.

CCC To Buy A purchase program for crimson clover seed,
Crimson Clover aimed at enlarging the 1941 domestic production of
Seed seed and increasing the acreage of winter cover crops
 in Southern and East Central States, was announced
Tuesday by the AAA and the CCC. Under this program the CCC will purchase
in 1941 any crimson clover seed offered by producers in Tennessee and
neighboring States, where the production of this seed in the United
States is centered. Seed will be purchased from farmers cooperating in
the Agricultural Conservation Program who comply with acreage allotment
provisions of the program.

Weather and According to the U. S. Weather Bureau's report a
Crop Report continuation of precipitation in much of the western
 half of the country was a weather feature of the week,
which, together with the preceding rains during September, has produced
an unusually favorable moisture condition rather generally west of the
Great Plains. In many places water holes are full, and streams, usually
dry, are now running. In addition, moderate to substantial rains were
widespread over most Central and Northern States from the Great Plains
eastward; much of this area was extremely dry in September, and the
rains were decidedly helpful, especially in the Ohio and Mississippi
Valleys.

Germany Holds Key
To Europe's Food
Situation

Although continental Europe as a whole does not face famine this winter, the food situation in certain areas is definitely precarious, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports in this week's issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. The statement lists the following as the principal factors contributing to the unfavorable food situation during the coming winter: below-average crops in 1940 for most commodities in both the surplus and deficit producing regions; impossibility of effecting the normal imports from overseas of bread grains, feed-stuffs, and oleaginous raw materials; and, above all, the existing inequality in the distribution of total available food supplies among individual countries.

65% Of Wisconsin
Corn Is Hybrid

In a dispatch from Madison, Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Journal, September 29, says that agricultural experts at the University of Wisconsin estimate that about 1,500,000 acres, or 65% of the total acreage planted in corn in Wisconsin this year, was planted with hybrid seed corn developed from years of scientific breeding on university farms.

Philippine
Research On Leaf
Blight In Tomato

In The Philippine Agriculturist, September, Chalerm Saiyananda and M. S. Celino, of the Department of Plant Pathology, University of the Philippines, describe an exhaustive series of experiments on leaf blight in tomato plants. This disease was first discovered in the Philippines in 1936. In March, 1939, it was widespread on the Islands. The experiments on the blight were conducted in the Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Los Banos, Laguna, from April, 1939, to May, 1940.

Scientists
Develop
Horse Serum

In the Journal of the American Medical Association, September 28, an article says that the new rabbit serum for treating the western strain of horse sleeping sickness, announced by Dr. Joseph Zichis and Dr. Howard J. Shaughnessy, of the Illinois Department of Public Health, leads one to hope that specific remedies to treat sleeping sickness, infantile paralysis and other virus diseases can be developed.

Hogs Prefer Corn
To Be Dry

The Prairie Farmer, October 5, says that pigs prefer dry corn, and the drier it is, the better they like it and the more they'll eat. In a series of tests conducted recently at the Ohio Experiment Station, a pen of 60-pound pigs was given eight feeders containing corn that varied in moisture content from 16.2 percent to 20.8 percent. They ate the lowest moisture corn first, then the next driest, and so on.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 8

Section 1

October 10, 1940.

EXPECT LITTLE REACTION ON SUBSIDY DECISION

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 10, says that elimination of the subsidy payments on Pacific Coast exports of wheat and flour to China will probably have little effect on Eastern and Midwestern markets, according to feeling in the New York markets. Comment indicated that curtailment of flour exports might eventually tend to ease West Coast prices.

PETAINE SAYS FOOD RATIONING "WISH OF CONQUEROR"

From Vichy, October 9, the AP says that Marshal Petain, speaking by radio to the entire French nation, told the people that his Government's recent stringent food rationing was a "painful necessity" imposed "by the severity of the defeat and the wish of the conqueror."

PHILIPPINE SUGAR ON JAPANESE BOATS PERTURBS REFINERS

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 10, says that uncertainty of the situation in the Far East became a potent market factor Wednesday as buyers for cane sugar refiners sought more aggressively Cuban and Puerto Rican raw sugar and passed up options on Philippine sugar which was moving on Japanese boats. All Philippine sugar contracts, unlike those on Cuban or Puerto Rican sugar, includes a proviso of "no arrival, no sale." Feeling that Japan may order all Japanese vessels into neutral ports, refiners no longer feel secure in making additional purchases of Philippines on Japanese bottoms, even though the sugar might be reasonably close to the port of discharge.

LATIN AMERICAN- U.S. TRADE JUMPS

The New York Herald Tribune, October 10, says that U. S. manufacturers and exporters are taking full advantage of the trade plum offered them in Latin America when the European war cut off German competition. Figures for 1940, through August, showed that North American sellers sent Latin America 46.4 percent more goods than they did in the corresponding seven months last year, for a total of \$412,089,000. At the same time, the U. S. took 30.7 percent more goods from the Latin American countries than in January-August, 1939. The value was \$378,779,000.

Sweden To Lose
Half Of Cattle

From Berlin, October 9, the CTPS reports that Sweden, due to lack of fodder, will be compelled to increase the slaughter of cattle by fifty percent, amounting to 150,000 cows in auction and 100,000 calves.

U.S.-Argentina
Relations Better
Says Ambassador

From Washington, October 9, the New York Times says that Norman Armour, Ambassador to Argentina, has told President Roosevelt that relations between the U.S. and Argentina are better than ever before. "The background of these improved relations," Armour later told reporters, "is the fact that we have our common aims, ideals and belief in democracy."

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard on Wednesday extended the food stamp plan to include the following areas; Phillips, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt, Richland, McCone, Fergus and Carbon Counties, Montana; Butler, Polk, Colfax and Cuming Counties, Nebraska. Mr. Wickard also announced that the Cotton Stamp Plan will be extended to Columbus, Ga., and the rest of Muscogee County.

Soil Productivity
Ratings Help
Farmers

Rapid changes in world markets for agricultural products and the pressure of agricultural adjustment programs in the United States have emphasized the practical value to farmers of the productivity ratings which are a relatively recent feature of soil surveys, according to J. Kenneth Ableiter of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who explained the ratings today before the National Conference on Land Classification at Columbia, Mo.

USDA Issues Farm
Technology Report

Suggestions to meet the dilemma of farm mechanization during the next ten years are offered in a special report, "Technology on the Farm," published today by the Department of Agriculture. For the immediate relief and rehabilitation of distressed farm workers, a rural conservation works program is recommended to utilize an estimated unused annual labor supply of 450,000,000 man-days in the productive task of rebuilding greatly depleted soil, forest, and water resources -- a job that requires at least 1,500,000,000 man-days of labor. The measures for permanent rehabilitation embrace 30 points, including a farm placement service, a housing program for farm labor, expansion of the tenant-purchase plan, cooperative loans and technical guidance for operators of family-sized farms, further scaling of AAA allotments and payments in favor of the small producer, self-help cooperatives, cooperating farming, and extension of certain current farm programs.

Only 50% Rain
Goes To Plants

Hoard's Dairyman, October 10, says that Kansas State College research workers have determined that only 50 percent of the rainfall is available for plant growth; that approximately 50 percent is lost through evaporation and run off, much of which could be prevented by proper soil management and drainage.

Okla. Poultry
Husbandry Dept.
Described

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, October, contains an article describing the Poultry Husbandry department at Oklahoma A. and M. College. Poultry was first taught at the College in 1910, but it was 1915 before the Department of Poultry Husbandry was organized and the construction of the plant was completed at a cost of \$2,978. The article describes the research projects now in progress in the department, and the members of the personnel are taken up in detail.

New Remedy For
Potato Psyllid

Farm and Ranch, October, says that F. H. Whitley, of the New Mexico Extension Service, says that potato psyllid, formerly controlled by liquid lime-sulphur, is subject to effective and more economical control with dusting sulphur. While sulphur dusting has some draw-backs, the equipment for applying dust is relatively inexpensive, and research men of the New Mexico Experiment Station state that it is as effective as liquid lime-sulphur in the Virden Valley.

Canadian Fruit
Men Want Embargo
On U. S. Goods

Carolyn Cox in Food Field Reporter, September 30, says that growers in Canada, notably fruit growers of British Columbia, and the Ontario and Nova Scotia growers, are moving heaven and earth to get an embargo placed by the Dominion Government on all imports of fruit and vegetables from the U. S. This movement is seen as a result of the phenomenal change that has occurred in the Canadian fruit and vegetable market during the past fifteen years, with a steady upward trend of imports from the U. S. and other countries. Increase has been due to several causes, most important of which have been perhaps the improvement of shipping facilities and the education of the public in the health value of citrus fruits and juices and fresh vegetables.

Poultry Helps Man
In Scientific
Research

In the Poultry Supply Dealer, October, G. T. Klein, Poultry Husbandman at Massachusetts State College, writes on "The Ration's Part in Hatchability." Mr. Klein says that scientific research makes hit-and-miss feeding methods inexcusable, and adds that "man will always be indebted to poultry for important discoveries in vitamins and preventive medicines. The very experiments that have taught us so much about human nutrition have also improved the health and reproductive power of poultry."

Two Localities

Food Field Reporter, September 30, says that the Reject Stamp Plan food stamp plan, desired by hundreds of cities, has been turned down in at least two areas. Lee County, Mississippi, claims that it is the first county in the U. S. to reject the plan. Reason is the fact that banks refused to handle stamps without charging exchange. Harrison County Commissioners Court at Marshall, Texas, has, "rejected, refused and turned down" the stamp plan.

Chile Purchases

The Farmers Guide, October 5, says that Chile Registered Cattle took 110 head of registered dairy cattle from the U.S. in one shipment. The 95 cows and 15 bulls were sold on a 5-year payment plan to the Chilean Development Corporation. An additional 440 head has been bought for future delivery. Total payment for the cattle will be about \$150,000.

Iceberg Lettuce

The Rural New Yorker, October 5, says that re-
Strain Developed search work, carried on for the last six years by Oswego County growers, with the aid of state experts, to evolve a strain of iceberg lettuce, may bear fruit in the near future. Lettuce growers and Farm Bureau officials state that the new strain of iceberg, designated as number 339, has grown well through the hot period. The new strain has a large, solid head and very little tip burn.

Plants Acquire

Science News Letter, October, says that Dr.
Immunity, Says James M. Wallace, of the USDA, with headquarters at
USDA Scientist Riverside, California, reports that plants acquire immunity to disease, and in much the same way as animals do. Testing the destructive sugar-beet curly-top disease on tobacco, Doctor Wallace found that severely affected plants recovered, or at least showed very few evidences of the malady. At the same time, he discovered that there seemed to be developed by the plant an unnamed something which caused the disease to be held in check.

Gas Storage
Of Foods

In Food Industries, October, H. H. Plagge, of the Iowa Experiment Station, writes on recent progress made in gas storage of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Plagge says that increase in the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere in food storage rooms, together with decrease in oxygen content, is often a means of improving quality and reducing costs. Much of the experimental work in gas storage has been done in England, but the U.S. is beginning active work in this field. While most of the work reported in Mr. Plagge's article applies to fruits and vegetables, the method is also being carried out with meat, poultry, fish, eggs and dairy products

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 9

Section 1

October 11, 1940.

WICKARD ADDRESSES FARMERS' UNION

On Thursday afternoon Secretary Wickard addressed the annual meeting of the North Dakota Farmers' Union at Jamestown, North Dakota, on the subject, "Working Together in Agriculture."

CROP BOARD SEES IMPROVEMENT IN CORN AND WHEAT

The Crop Reporting Board reported Thursday that October crop conditions indicate production of most farm commodities this year will be larger than was forecast a month ago. The new forecast for corn is 2,352,185,000 bushels, or about 55,000,000 bushels higher than the 2,297,186,000 bushels indicated last month. The revised estimate for all wheat was 792,332,000 bushels, compared with 783,560,000 bushels forecast last month. Other predictions include: Oats, 1,218,273,000 bushels; Potatoes: 389,091,000 bushels; Tobacco: 1,268,912,000 pounds; Peanuts: 1,539,540,000 pounds. The department reduced its estimate of the soybean crop from 85,509,000 bushels last month to 81,541,000 pounds; and for rice from 52,280,000 bushels to 51,397,000 bushels.

EXPECTS SIGNING OF 2 SUGAR BILLS

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 11, says that belief was expressed Thursday by Senator Ellender (Dem., La.), following a White House visit, that President Roosevelt soon would sign the two sugar bills now on his desk, extending life of the sugar law for another year, and making it possible for cane planters who exceeded their acreage allotments last year to receive benefits under the control program.

BRITAIN SEEKS U.S. AID IN RAW MATERIALS CONTROL

From London, October 10, the CTPS says that American cooperation will be sought by the British government in a far-reaching scheme to control the production and marketing of raw materials inside and outside of the empire as part of a post-war, world-wide reconstruction program. This coincides with arrangements already being discussed between the Roosevelt and Churchill governments, under which the U. S. will purchase and store British Empire and other products.

CEA To Supervise
Ten Additional
Commodities

Ten new commodities, cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, lard, tallow, soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, peanut oil, soybean meal, and soybean oil were placed under the supervision of the Commodity Exchange Administration Wednesday when H. R. 4088, known as the Pace Bill, was signed by President Roosevelt. The provisions of the bill become effective December 9. Futures trading is active at present in only the first 5 of the 10 commodities, but this trading has an approximate value of \$400,000,000 annually.

Cattle Prices
Hit 3-Year High

From Chicago, October 10, the AP says that the high level of cattle prices, virtually the best in three years, has slowed up activity in this branch of the livestock market. With cattle quoted near \$14 per hundredweight for choicest animals, buyers are showing even more than normal caution in picking up supplies for each day's slaughter. Government agents attribute the high prices to diminished supplies of choice-fed beef as well as to increased consumer demand.

Advancing Prices
For Canned Foods
Seen In Prospect

J. F. McKiernan, in the New York Journal of Commerce for October 11, says: "As food packing approaches the end of the fall season, the market presents a firm front in the three principal divisions: canned vegetables, fruits and fish. Not in some years have primary markets presented the distributing trades with the basic strength which exists today. As a result, prices in all three categories are higher than formerly, with prospects for further advances when the present lull in buying activity ends....."

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Thursday the extension of the food stamp plan to include the city of New Haven, Connecticut, and the following Iowa Counties: Appanoose, Wayne and Davis.

Grocery Industry
Seen Prepared
For War Exigency

In the New York Journal of Commerce, October 11, Albert H. Morrill, President of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, says: "With the specter of famine looming over most of Europe and war taking its toll of the manpower and facilities for production and distribution of foodstuff, it is only natural that we in the food industry should be taking stock of our ability to meet a possible emergency here in America.....On the basis of current production of essential foodstuff, and the efficiency of our streamlined and motorized system of distribution, I feel we are justified in saying that the food industry is prepared and competent to meet almost any emergency."

Brazil's Meat
Exports Up

"Brazilian meat exports were larger in the early part of 1940 than in the corresponding period of 1939... Comparable trade figures are not available, but, according to Brazilian official records, total meat exports, including lard, in the first quarter of 1940, represented more than 50 percent of the exports for the entire year 1939." (Foreign Crops & Markets.)

Fire Tests
Plywood

State engineers at the California International Exposition, who examined the state building after the interior had been practically destroyed by fire, said the outside walls, made of 3-ply Douglas fir plywood, were nearly intact. The plywood had been manufactured by the "hot pressed process" with creosol-formaldehyde synthetic binder and coated with a synthetic resin-bound plastic paint. (Business Week, September 28.)

L.S.U. Helps In
Rehabilitation
Of Flood Victims

Hoard's Dairyman, October 10, says that the entire resources of the Agricultural College of Louisiana State University have been enlisted in the task of rehabilitating 13,500 farm families, victims of the flood which devastated part of southwest Louisiana. The extension department is aiding in setting up immediate relief headquarters and working out plans for bringing the farm land back into production, as well as making the homes more liveable following the flood loss.

Fats and Oils
Discussed

The October 5 issue of Farmers' Elevator Guide contains a detailed discussion of the growing importance of agricultural fats and oils in the development of this country. Corn oil, lard and tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, the "lauric-acid" oils and soybean oil are discussed in detail, and the leading part they play in our agricultural economy is stressed.

Snags Fail To
Kill Latin
Trade Plan

The New York Times, October 6, says that reports indicating possible abandonment of the proposed visit of the technical committee of retail merchandisers to South American countries have been vigorously denied by Saul Cohn, head of the Retailers' Advisory Committee. The technical committee, formed to study the development of sources of Latin American merchandise for American stores, was originally scheduled to leave for South America about September 15.

FSA To Aid
Drought Victims

The Washington News, October 8, says that the Nebraska congressional delegation said Monday that the FSA has agreed to liberalize its loan policies in order to increase relief allotments in drought stricken areas of that state. The \$185,000,000 of Farm Security appropriations are adequate for these additional demands, they said.

Bombing HurtsMilk Quality

"Among the lesser horrors of the war is a tale from England about a Welsh farmer who was prosecuted for selling milk that was deficient in butterfat content. He successfully pleaded that bombing was responsible, and was supported by a dairy scientist who testified that within 24 hours after the raid only four out of twenty-one cows gave normal milk." (Food Industries, October.)

New IceCream Flavors

Hoard's Dairyman, October 10, reports that Michigan State College has been conducting a series of experiments with ice cream flavorings. Some of the successful and popular recipes have included gooseberry, peanut, brazil nuts, pumpkin and taffy. They conclude that any food eaten normally with cream makes a good flavoring for ice cream, but the more sour flavors are not suitable except for sherbets.

DiscussesMigratoryFarm Labor

In the Atlantic Monthly, October, Hazel Hendricks discusses the migratory farm laborer problem in "Farmers Without Farms." Miss Hendricks says that the system of exploitation of farm laborers must be stopped and that most of the disadvantaged population now engaged in agriculture must face the fact that, for a decent living, they must look outside of agriculture. She concludes: "A real solution depends, of course, on a return to full employment which would permit readjustment of the agricultural-industrial, farm-urban migration pattern. This may not be so far off as we think....."

Poultry AdvisoryCouncil FormedIn Indiana

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, October, says that the purpose of Indiana's newly formed poultry research advisory council is to plan ways and means of improving the Indiana poultry industry and to advise the Purdue poultry department in arranging an effective research and extension program. At its first meeting, the council formulated plans to boost Indiana farmers' yearly cash income of \$50,000,000 from poultry to \$70,000,000 during the next decade.

New PestIn Canada

The Canadian Country Guide, October, says that the latest pest to worry the Canadian farmer is the clover seed chalcid, a very tiny black insect which develops within the seed of alfalfa. When mature it bores a tiny pin-hole in the pod from within. There may be several insects in a single pod. Not previously known to exist in Canada, it is now quite widespread in alfalfa fields in Manitoba. Dean A. V. Mitchener, of the University of Manitoba, states that little is known of its life history, and, as yet, no measures of control can be suggested.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 10

Section 1

October 14, 1940.

HUGE MEAT DEAL BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ARGENTINA

From Buenos Aires, October 11, the AP says that Argentina and Great Britain have reached a satisfactory basis for the largest meat contract in the history of the Argentina packing industry, amounting to nearly \$100,000,000 for one year. While details have not yet been settled, informed sources said that the negotiators had agreed on means and terms of payment and other important factors, clearing the way for final approval of the contract in a short time.

GREEN OPPOSED TO HOOVER PLAN TO FEED EUROPE

A New York Times dispatch, October 12, says that William Green, president of the A.F. of L., has wired former President Herbert Hoover opposing the lifting of the British blockade to feed the conquered peoples of Europe. "I am opposed to extending aid to Hitler and Mussolini," the wire said, "and to the creation of a situation which might enable them to secure food for their armies....."

PAPER SEES "JOKER" IN PACE BILL

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 14, says that a "joker" has been discovered in the Pace Bill, adding ten new commodities to the list already subject to regulations by the CEA. The paper says that the act contains a "catch-all" clause clothing the Administration with authority to prescribe regulations for "all fats and oils." This would include, it is understood, such important items as palm oil and coconut oil, which compete directly with some of the oils mentioned.....in the law. It is understood, however, that the CEA will attach the broadest possible meaning to the term "other fats and oils," and cover under the regulations traders in "all" other fats and oils, but that if it exercises the authority at all it will do so only in the case of those commodities of sufficient importance to be listed on the commodities exchange.

EXPORT FREIGHT INCREASES 42%

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 14, reports a 42 percent increase in total export traffic through Atlantic and Gulf ports in September, compared with a year ago.

Germany's Sales
Proposals Fail

From Buenos Aires, October 10, the AP says that the propaganda value of mid-year proffers of German companies to furnish South American trade with "made in Germany" products by September or October has begun to backfire as the months pass without a leak in the British blockade. Statistics show Argentina imported from Germany goods equivalent to about \$1,582,000 in the first half of 1940, most of it Government orders which had already been paid for and which the British allowed to pass. This compared with imports equivalent to about \$17,512,000 in the first half of 1939. (Washington Post.)

Japan Faces
Rice Shortage

Despite strenuous efforts to become self-sufficient in rice, Japan this year again faces a shortage in its domestic output of that essential cereal, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The 1940 crop in Japan proper is estimated at approximately 17,500 million pounds of milled rice. Actual requirements are about 25,000 million pounds. All indications point to a very low carry-over at the end of the current marketing season on October 31. It appears, therefore, that a large part of the shortage during the 1940-41 season will have to be met by importing rice from foreign countries.

Farm Wage Rates
Up From Year Ago

Wage rates paid by farmers on October 1 averaged about the same as on July 1, but were about 3 points higher than on October 1, 1939, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Friday. The index of the general level of daily and monthly rates reported by farmers was 129 percent on the 1910-14 base on October 1, compared with 126 on the same date last year. Day rates without board ranged from 85 cents in South Carolina to \$3.05 in the State of Washington, and averaged \$1.61 for the country as a whole.

SCS Purchases
Land For Army

Approximately 500,000 acres of land near a number of Army training centers are being purchased for the War Department as a part of the national defense program by the Land Acquisition Division of the Soil Conservation Service, the USDA said today. The purchased acreage will be used by the War Department to expand facilities for training purposes.

CCC Reports On
1940 Wheat Loans

Wheat reported as entering the 1940 loan program totaled 209,120,432 up to October 8, the CCC announced Friday. The average loan rate received by farmers was 71½¢ per bushel and a total of \$149,709,261.97 had been advanced by lending agencies on 1940 wheat. Loans for the same period in 1939 totaled 127,847,000 bushels valued at \$90,028,400.57. The number of loans reported were 328,831 for this year against 182,819 last year.

Corn Loan
Stocks Drop

The Commodity Credit Corporation reported Saturday that up to October 8, 101,278,309 bushels out of some 557,849,819 bushels of corn accumulated in Government loan programs since 1937 had been either sold or redeemed by farmers leaving 456,571,510 remaining in loan or owned by the Corporation.

European Wheat
Crop Down 20%

The 1940 European wheat crop, exclusive of the Soviet Union, is tentatively estimated at 20 percent below that of 1939, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The 1940 crop is estimated at about 1,375,000,000 bushels compared with 1,717,000,000 bushels in 1939, and with the average of 1,576,000,000 bushels for the 5-year period 1933-37.

BAE Reports On
Wool Situation

Increased buying of raw wool to fill Government contracts and an improvement in mill sales of wool goods for civilian uses in the latter part of September were accompanied by price advances on most grades of domestic wool at Boston. Mill consumption in the United States is expected to continue at a relatively high level in the next several months and this will be a strengthening influence on domestic wool prices. With the opening of the 1940-41 season in South American wool markets in late September relatively large quantities of apparel wool are now becoming available to United States buyers. Production in South America, however, is chiefly medium and coarse wools. Because of the large use of the finer grades of domestic wool in materials for Army use in the United States, apparel wool import requirements in the current season may be chiefly for the finer grades.

Resettlement
Of Refugees

The problem of resettlement for millions of human beings dispossessed by wars is discussed in a paper on experience with migration for settlement in foreign countries; by Marshall E. Dimock of the Department of Justice, in Social Service Review (September). Rural districts in Latin-American countries, he says, have absorbed immigrants in large numbers when they have remained permanently on the land. He discusses the situation in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and the Dominican Republic.

Big Crops Seen
For Soviet Union

From Moscow, October 10, the UP says that Russia's food prospects for this winter are regarded as unexpectedly bright. Official reports, supported by findings of competent foreign observers, show bumper crops of staple foods, wheat and potatoes, adequate to meet civilian, army and even export requirements. Final official statistics have not been published, but Soviet officials say the grain harvest surpasses last year's 104,000,000 metric tons, although short of the record crop of 117,000,000 in 1937.

Paper Defends
Dairy Section

"We wish to correct at once a mis-statement made by Paul de Kruif.....in a current issue of a national magazine, because the statement does a rank injustice to the dairy section of the AAA. Mr. de Kruif, in discussing reasons that led to the adoption of a national Bang's disease control program, says: 'A third force was most potent of all. In 1934 a strange, wild proposal was made to cut down our cow population. In an underfed America, the triple-A now proposed to kill all two- and three-year-old heifers within six weeks of calving. Powerful dairymen banded together to scotch that heresy.' That is exactly and completely wrong. The AAA never offered any plan to kill two- and three-year-old heifers, although it did discuss reduction of cow numbers through more intensive health and butterfat testing on a wide scale. In reality, however, we have proof from official records to show that proposals to kill cattle outright and have the government buy them or pay owners bounties, so as to check milk flow, were received by the score during the spring of 1933 from prominent dairymen and dairy units." (Editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, October 5.)

Pan American
Cotton Congress
Is Probability

The Commercial Appeal, October 4, says that the hopeful movement for a Pan American Cotton Congress in Memphis next May to attract hemispheric attention and representation, which was announced three weeks ago, mushroomed into a full-fledged probability when President Roosevelt gave the plan his personal approval and the State Department pledged its cooperation. The week of May 19 was tentatively selected as the date for the congress, Ralph E. Logsdon, executive director of the Cotton Congress, has announced.

Sorghum Yields
Granulated Sugar

The New Orleans Times Picayune, October 6, says that granulated sugar is now being made from sorghum cane in the USDA field station at Starkville, Mississippi. Emil K. Ventre, in charge of the project, says that the whole process could be accomplished in the standard beet- or cane-sugar mill with the addition of only a few pieces of apparatus. In his small mill, Ventre has obtained as much as 165 pounds of sugar from one ton of sorghum cane. Large mills usually average 170 to 180 pounds of sugar from a ton of sugar cane.

Russia Purchases
25,000 Tons Wheat

Feedstuffs, October 5, says that an estimated 25,000 tons of wheat has been sold from the Pacific Northwest to Vladivostok in the past two weeks. Exporters are very close-mouthed about the sales, the paper says, which are not disclosed to the government since no subsidy is involved. Several shipments already have been made; with two boats in Pacific Northwest ports now loading.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 11

Section 1

October 15, 1940.

MILK STRIKE
DEFERRED BY
LAGUARDIA APPEAL

The New York Times, October 15, says that Mayor LaGuardia succeeded Monday in obtaining postponement of a serious up-State New York milk strike after he interrupted his routine to make a quick flight to Utica for a direct appeal to 250 delegates of the Dairy Farmers Union. Emphasizing the community of interest in milk shared by producers and city consumers, the Mayor urged the delegates to use Federal marketing agreements to obtain increased milk prices rather than resort to a strike.

LATIN AMERICAN
MISSION ARRIVES

The CTPS, October 14, reports that a Latin American defense commission, headed by General Pedro A. de Goie Monteiro of the Brazilian Army, arrived in New York Monday on the liner Uruguay. The commission will inspect American defenses as guests of General George C. Marshall, American Chief of Staff.

WHEAT PRICES AT
4-MONTH PEAK

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 15, says that wheat futures Monday continued the advance begun last week-end, with a sharp gain in the amount of wheat placed under Government loan indicating that producers are not yet satisfied with the current price level. The May delivery at Kansas City, and the May and July positions at Chicago and Minneapolis, moved into new high ground for the season, while a sale of 87-7/8 cents for December was the best price scored at Chicago since June 12.

FOOD CHAINS
WARNED ON
BUYING POLICIES

A New York Times dispatch from Chicago, October 14, says that Clarence J. Engle, of the National Defense Advisory Council, warned members of the National Association of Food Chains Monday that the burden of a growing emergency may, at some future date, call for a change in inventory policies and an end to hand-to-mouth buying on the part of retailers. Mr. Engle said that, while market situations may arise to justify price increases "in a few -- we hope a very few -- industries," there was no necessity for any widespread increase in price in the very near future.

President Signs
Wool Label Bill

The UP, October 14, says that President Roosevelt, signed the "Truth-in-Fabrics" bill, which requires the makers of wool products to label them so that purchasers will know their exact wool content.

Oppose Making
Paper From Cotton

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 15, says that a program for diverting 10,000 bales of cotton to the manufacture of fine writing paper, under consideration by the Surplus Marketing Administration, has drawn protests from dealers now supplying raw materials for production of such stationery. Protests were made by the National Association of Waste Paper Material Dealers on the ground that the cotton would compete with rags and clippings which they sell the paper industry.

Share-Croppers
Create DC Problem

The Washington Times-Herald, October 15, says that Mrs. E. W. Payton, of the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations, told the Council of Social Agencies in Washington Monday that hundreds of impoverished Negroes, former Southern sharecroppers, have moved to the District and have created a social problem. Of 250 new students enrolled in Negro elementary schools recently, she said, 243 came from distant Southern States, while the remaining seven were from Virginia, Maryland and the District.

War Hits All U.S.
Farm Exports
Except Cotton

Exports of nearly all U. S. farm products, except cotton, were greatly reduced during the first 12 months of the current European war, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Reductions were principally in tobacco, fruits, grains and pork products. Exports of tobacco, fruits and grains were each more than 30 percent less during the first 12 months of the current war than during the preceding 12 months. Pork product exports were down 20 percent. On the other hand, exports of raw cotton and linters increased about 80 percent over the 12 months immediately preceding. However, they were still below the average for the 10 years ending with 1938-39.

CEA To Seek
Counsel Of Farm,
Trade Groups

The Commodity Exchange Administration proposes to reexamine the Commodity Exchange Act, the enforcement policies of the CEA and the value of futures trading in the marketing of the nation's agricultural commodities, J. M. Mehl, newly appointed chief of the CEA, said Monday at a luncheon meeting of the National Grain Trade Council in Louisville, Ky. In doing so, he said, the CEA will counsel with interested trade and farm groups.

Farmers Polled
On Burning Woods

The Florida Times-Union, October 7, reports on a poll taken by the Agricultural Extension Service among 1800 Georgia farmers. The question was: "Why do people burn the woods?" And the answers were:

- 357 reported that the woods were burned to obtain better grazing.
- 320 burned the woods to kill snakes and pests.
- 243 burned the woods to kill boll weevils.
- 118 burned during damp period to lessen fire hazard in dry season.
- 101 reported that their fires started from burning of fields, etc., in preparation for Spring planting.
- 319 "figured that people burned the woods because they didn't realize the damage being done."
- 45 burned woods to run out rabbits and other game.
- 44 "some folks do it just to see the blaze."

The other reasons were assorted, such as carelessness, smokers, etc.

No Ill Effects
To Cattle Fed
Corn Smut

Hoard's Dairyman, October 10, says that F. W. Cristensen, animal nutritionist at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, has announced that corn fodder or silage may safely be fed to livestock, whether the corn is smut-infested or not. Tests have failed to show any injurious effects on cattle fed corn smut. Cows were started on 2 ounces of corn smut per head daily, and the amounts increased to 3 and 4 pounds per head, showing no ill effects.

Germany Hits Snag
On Latin American
Commitments

"German traders are having to make good on contracts for October delivery of goods to Latin America. In some cases commitments are being filled with American goods. In others penalties are being paid." ("Washington Whispers" in the U. S. News, October 11.)

U. S. News Says
Uruguay Present
Nazi Goal

The U. S. News, October 11, says that headlines have played up the fact that Uruguay is stamping down on Nazi activities within her borders. But reports circulated in some of Washington's diplomatic circles hold that, notwithstanding such moves, the small South American republic is being made the headquarters of Nazi infiltration. Reason is geographic -- Uruguay is strategically located between Brazil's 900,000 and Argentina's 236,000 Germans.

Development
Of The Soybean

In Food Industries, October, Gordon W. McBride writes on "What's Happening With Soybeans?" The paper sets forth the rapid growth in soybean output, and shows how soybean products are increasing in variety as well as in quantity, thereby affecting all other food industries more and more, regardless of whether their products are fats, carbohydrates or proteins. There are three illustrative tables.

Canadian Wheat
Farmers In Plight

In Wallaces' Farmer, October 5, Alfred L. Johnson, a South Dakota wheat farmer, tells what he saw in a 1,200-mile trip through the wheat surplus area of Canada. Mr. Johnson says that Canadian farmers have tried to help wheat prices without using acreage control, and the result can be seen in piles of wheat in the open on Canadian farms now. En route home, he stopped by Winnipeg to talk with W. A. MacLeod, of the Canadian Wheat Pool. After describing the hopelessness of the Canadian wheat set-up at present, Mr. MacLeod said: "God bless the AAA. I wish we had something like that up here."

USDA Rubber
Experiments
Underway

From Guatemala City, October 8, an AP dispatch says that the USDA experiments in the cultivation of para rubber in Central America are underway now in Guatemala and Honduras. One delegation has already established nurseries along the east coast of Honduras.

Ortiz's Health
Vital To Future
Argentine Policy

The New York Herald Tribune, October 10, in a dispatch from Buenos Aires, says that no intelligent prediction can be made about the future course of Argentina until it is known whether President Ortiz will ever be able to return to his office in the Plaza de Mayo. The most important figure in Argentine politics and foreign affairs, he is an invalid, out of touch with immediate affairs. For the present his associates, under the leadership of Vice President Ramon S. Castillo, are continuing the liberalizing and pro-Ally policies which Ortiz initiated. Their future depends, in a large part, upon his health.

U.S. News Says
"Price Ceiling"
Favored -

The U. S. News, October 11, says: "More and more thought of this Government's planners is directed at ways to control prices if an upward spiral does start. Much favor is expressed for the idea of a price ceiling that would freeze price and wage levels unless changes were justified before a government agency."

Says Reclamation
Is Complex Method
Of Making It Rain

Fred J. Martin, in the Montana Farmer, October 1, reports on the convention of the National Reclamation Association at Great Falls, Montana, under the title "Reclamation--Vital Link to U.S. Defense." F. O. Hagie, of Washington, D.C., secretary-manager of the association, said, in his annual report: "It, perhaps, is beginning to dawn on the people of this nation that the federal reclamation program is only trying to make and save good American families by a complicated method of making it rain."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 12

Section 1

October 16, 1940.

SECRETARY WICKARD TALKS IN MISSOURI

Secretary Wickard spoke on "Twenty-Five Years of Farm Progress" at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation at Columbia, Missouri, on Tuesday afternoon.

PRESIDENT SIGNS CUMMINGS BILL

President Roosevelt this morning signed the Cummings sugar bill, continuing the sugar control law for another year and restoring import quotas on refined from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

PRESIDENT TO SIGN ELLENDER BILL

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 16, says that President Roosevelt indicated Tuesday that he would sign the Ellender bill, which authorizes payment of benefits to cane producers who exceeded their quota allowances during the planting season last year when the quota restrictions were suspended for several months by the President.

RETAIL MILK PRICE FIXING SCORED

From Chicago, October 15, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Arthur Lauterback, of the Chicago Pure Milk Association, told the Food Chains Convention that: "when retail prices are fixed by law, all progress is stifled in the distribution of milk, and will eventually lead to a program of distribution as a public utility, which is not sound, and not in the best interests of the public."

ROOSEVELT GREETES S.A. OFFICIALS

The Washington Post, October 16, says that the sixteen high officials of Latin American armies, who are beginning a 4,000 mile tour of this country's defenses, will be greeted at noon Wednesday by President Roosevelt at the White House.

MILK REFERENDUM FOR SHREVEPORT

A referendum will be conducted among producers within the next 2 weeks on the issuance of a Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the Shreveport, Louisiana, marketing area, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced Tuesday. Howard G. Eisaman, New Orleans Milk Market Administrator, who has been designated referendum agent, will fix the date of the referendum, and announces the location of polling places where eligible Louisiana and Texas producers will cast ballots.

Because of the recent rise of interest here in Latin America, the Daily Digest has been including some items on the situation in South and Central America which did not relate specifically to agriculture. The Digest will continue to carry such general-interest items in its regular columns. In addition, brief listings of current books and magazine articles on Latin America probably will appear in the Digest from time to time.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the food stamp plan to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and the rest of Manitowoc County, to Malvern, Arkansas, and the rest of Hot Spring County, to Sanborn County, South Dakota, and to the following Counties in the State of Washington: Chelan, Okanogan, Douglas, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Adams, Whitman, Asotin and Garfield. The extension of the plan to these last eleven counties bring all counties in Washington under the program.

AMS Dairy
Production
Report

Milk production, though recently higher than at the same season in other years, shows about the normal seasonal decline, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Stocks of dairy products in storage are about average and have been declining about as usual; and prices of milk and dairy products show about the usual seasonal increases. Thus production does not appear to be exceeding current requirements. Furthermore, with dairy herds increasing only slowly and feed prices in fair balance with prices of dairy products there is no reason to expect any marked departure from the usual seasonal changes in production this fall, except insofar as weather and pasture conditions are causing temporary and more or less local irregularities.

BAE Reports on
Fats and Oils

Soybean production this year is indicated to be 81.5 million bushels, approximately 6 million bushels less than in 1939. Approximately 11 million bushels of soybeans, representing 13 percent of the domestic crop, were exported last season. Reduced lard production and improvement in domestic demand resulting from increases in industrial activity and consumer incomes will be factors tending to support soybean prices this season. Production of peanuts for 1940, indicated to be 31 percent larger than in 1939, is the largest on record. Prices of some animal fats, notably tallow, greases, and oleostearine advanced materially in September. Prices of all animal fats and oils, except butter, however, were roughly 35-40 percent lower than a year earlier; while prices of domestic vegetable oils generally were 15-20 percent lower. (BAE)

Low Crop Adjusts
Canadian Tobacco

A reduction of more than half in the Canadian tobacco crop this year serves to adjust the excessive leaf supplies in that country to the level of domestic consumption and export outlets, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Record tobacco stocks and declining prices in the spring of 1940 caused Canadian growers to reduce their acreage approximately 26 percent. Early season hail followed by frost in August and September destroyed a large part of the crop. As a result the 1940 production of all types amounted to only 46 million pounds compared with the record 1939 crop of 108 million pounds.

Varnished Glass
Excludes Harmful
Sun Rays

The Market Growers Journal, October 1, says that a chemical product used in Holland for the past eight years is to be released soon to American under-glass growers. The chemical, which is called "Sun-Dia," is applied to hothouse glass, and greatly retards the actinic rays of the sun, which damage vegetables. After a test at the University of Toledo, Ohio, the report of the chemistry department finds the coated glass, "practically as good a screen against the active rays" as metal that excludes all rays. The treated glass admits the beneficial or growth rays.

Fast Gains Are
Cheap Gains

The Nebraska Farmer, October 5, says that F. W. Bell, of Kansas State College, in summarizing the results of a cooperative lamb feeding project in which over 40,000 lambs were fed, said: "Fast gains are cheap gains." Bell pointed out that the lambs making the fastest gains had a cost per pound of gain approximately one-half that of the group of lambs making the lowest gains. The same holds true, he says, in the fattening of cows and hogs.

New Soybean
Plant Opens

Feedstuffs, October 5, says that the new soybean processing mill of the Ford Motor Company at its River Rouge plant has been placed in operation. With a storage capacity of 80,000 bushels of unprocessed beans, the new mill supplements two smaller extraction plants operated in Michigan as village industries. Together, the plants can produce 5,400 gallons of oil and 259,200 pounds of soybean meal daily.

Oats Minimizes
Chick Cannibalism

The (Seattle) Grange News, October 5, says that Gordon E. Bearse, of the Washington Experiment Station, has found, through experiments, that cannibalism and feather-picking in chickens can be minimized by feeding them ground oats, oat hulls, oatmeal and alfalfa stem meal. The experiments show that chickens fed on these rations show less cannibalism than those given wood fiber, charcoal or beet pulp.

Writes On

Walter W. Maule of the Pennsylvania Mushroom Mushrooms in U.S. Growers Cooperative Association, writes in the Market Growers Journal, October 1, on "Cultivated Mushrooms in the U. S." In great detail, Mr. Maule discusses the history of the mushroom industry, cultural methods at the present time, marketing methods, and closes with comment on the future outlook for the industry.

Economic
Defense Of
The Americas

The economic defense of the Western Hemisphere is just as important as military defense, says Stuart Chase in an article entitled "The Pan American Way" in November Cosmopolitan. The United States is nearly self-sufficient, but other nations of the Americas cannot fill their own needs for manufactured goods. If the sea lanes are open, he goes on to say, Germany may step in and offer to save countries of this hemisphere by exchanging raw materials for manufactured goods. In the role of "economic savior," the Reich would be able to demand stringent political and even military concessions. The United States must get there first to help Latin America, Chase believes. He suggests the following steps:

(1) That the United States, or a Western Hemisphere trading agency representing all the republics, buy up surpluses that threaten to ruin a western country. (2) That the surpluses be sold or exchanged among Pan-American countries. (3) After this, that as much as possible be sold to the Old World. (4) That surplus stocks remaining be distributed to needy people in the Americas, possibly through a kind of food stamp plan. (5) That a central planning agency study ways and means to promote new products, new markets, and new investments within the Western Hemisphere.

"Frozen Pack"
Method For Cheese
Preservation

Hoard's Dairyman for October 10, says that Washington State College reports that the "Frozen Pack" method is suitable for the preservation of Devonshire Cream for 6 to 8 months, and soft cheese, such as Gervais (cream cheese), and Neufchatel, for ten weeks.

Hemisphere
Stamp Plan
Suggested

Milo Perkins, of the Department of Agriculture, who has made an "amazing success" of the Food Stamp Plan in the United States, is said to be working on a Hemisphere Stamp Plan, says Stuart Chase in the New Republic (October 14). Chase says Perkins is probably "the most expert dissolver of the paradox of plenty" the United States has ever had.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 13

Section 1

October 17, 1940.

PRESIDENT
SIGNS
SUGAR ACT

The White House announced October 16 that President Roosevelt has signed the Cummings bill to extend the sugar control law for another year and restoring import restrictions on refined from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, states a story in the New York Journal of Commerce of October 17. The law was due to expire December 31, next, while the imports quotas on refined expired last February.

SPAIN SEES
SETBACK IN
SOUTH AMERICA

Spain's efforts to strengthen her influence in South American countries and to check the growing influence of the United States have been upset by the pending cession of South American bases to the United States, according to a dispatch from Madrid by T. J. Hamilton in the New York Times of October 17. The newspaper Arriba, devoted a few angry words to the subject today, declaring South America needed nobody to protect her. The fact that conversations concerning these bases were proceeding not only with Chile but also with Brazil and Argentina also were emphasized by the Alcazar. It accuses the United States of using a pretended German danger to strengthen its domination position in South America.

STEERS REACH
HIGHEST PRICE
IN THREE YEARS

From Chicago, October 16, the AP says that meat packers paid the highest price in three years for choice beef cattle today when top fed steers reached a peak of \$14.10 per hundredweight in the livestock market. The price of \$14.10 was paid for 18 head of steers averaging 1,216 pounds in weight. Another group of 70 heads averaging 1,272 pounds reached \$14, the highest level reached last year.

PER CAPITA
INCOME UP
\$21 OVER '38

An AP dispatch of October 17, says: "Income payments averaged \$536 for every person in the United States last year, Secretary Jesse H. Jones, reported yesterday, making a rise of \$21 over the 1938 per capita figure, but being \$143 under the peak reached in 1929, and \$160 more than for 1933. Delaware returned to first place with a per capita average of \$848, and Mississippi remained at the bottom, despite a gain of \$9 to \$203.

Using Vegetable
By Products

In National Seedsman, October, J. J. Willaman of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, writes on "What Else Can We Do With Vegetables?" Mr. Willaman tells of the work in store for the four Regional Laboratories that are nearing completion in the U. S. He says that a great deal can be done in finding new uses for vegetable waste products, and that the first thing for the laboratories to do will be to analyze each vegetable material, both edible and inedible, to determine as completely as possible the kinds of substances present. Then each substance can be classified and assigned to its potential use.

"Flash" Method Of
Pasteurization

Better Fruit, October, says that specialists at the New York Experiment Station have worked out a "flash" method of pasteurization for preserving apple juice. Essential features of the method include straining the juice, heating it quickly to 170 degrees F., and then putting the hot juice into bottles or cans without further treatment. After standing for a few moments, the containers are quickly cooled.

Ag. Scientists
Contribute Studies
To "Soil Science"

Scientists connected with the various State Agricultural Experiment Stations contribute a number of articles to the October issue of Soil Science. Included are the following contributions: "Relationship Between Organic Matter Content And Moisture Content of Soils," by J. T. Stone and C. S. Garrison of the Michigan Station; "Microdetermination of Boron," by L. C. Olson and E. E. DeTurk of the Illinois Station; "Aggregation of Cecil Soils," by Jesse Elson and J. F. Lutz of the North Carolina Station; "Lime Penetration in Grassland," by T. C. Longnecker and H. B. Sprague of the New Jersey Station; and "Microbial Activities in Soil," by S. C. Vandecaveye and H. Katznelson of the Washington Station.

Soil Conservation
In Our Schools

The October issue of Soil Conservation features the educational approach to the soil conservation task. George A. Barnes, Information Chief of Soil Conservation Service, tells, in a foreword, how the Service launched a special endeavor, about three years ago, to help educators to bring soil conservation into the classrooms. "By and large," Mr. Barnes says, "educators of the country have welcomed the assistance which the Service has proffered to them.....In this issue, we review some of the outstanding educational developments in which the Service has had some part. There are a great many others, all testifying that the coming generation will not be unaware of its dependence on the soil."

Farmers Discuss
Best AAA Changes

Progressive Farmer asked its readers to submit letters discussing the changes of improvements needed in the AAA crop control program. Some of the letters are published in the November issue of that magazine.

Weather
Report

According to the weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, there was no material change during the week in weather conditions as affecting agriculture, except for moderate, helpful showers in the Mississippi and northern Ohio Valleys and Lake region. The outstanding features continue to be the persistent drought over a large southeastern area and the generally favorable conditions that obtain from the Rocky Mountains westward. In the interior valleys, while showers were beneficial in many localities, the continued absence of a general, substantial rain and the prevailing warmth have made the need for moisture more in evidence in many places; there are still reports of water shortages for domestic purposes. In those parts of the Great Plains where surface-soil moisture has been mostly adequate, there are reports of rapid drying out with deficiencies in many regions. The entire South needs substantial rainfall.

Cal. Vegetation
Resources Maps

Science, October 11, tells of the work of the Forest Survey Division of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, maintained by the USDA, in mapping the natural vegetation resources of California and western Nevada. Twenty-one of the map units have been published to date. In California, the maps have had an important part in many projects dealing with the production, management and utilization of the resource they depict, and in botanical, zoological, ecological and geographical studies as well. Other maps of the series will be published as rapidly as funds become available for that purpose.

Hats Made
With Milk

Business Week, October 12, says that the Hat Corporation of America, in trying to find a fiber which can be blended with natural rabbit fur to produce the felt from which fine hats are made, has decided to use "R-53," a new fiber made from casein by National Dairy Products Corporation. In experimentation, the Hat Corporation had rejected 52 fibers, including silk, cotton, wool, spun glass and several varieties of rayon. This move is of vital significance to the farmer and the dairy industry, for there is always a surplus of skim milk, and it takes 100 pounds of it to produce three pounds of the new fiber.

Says Canada
Needs Money

The Food Field Reporter, October 14, says that Dr. Bernard K. Sandwell, former Canadian economics professor, said recently that Canada is hard-pressed to find money, since she is no longer able to ship and sell grain to Europe. Speaking in Buffalo, Doctor Sandwell said: "Having so much surplus wheat is a frightful nuisance. We don't know what to do with it. We can't ship it. The elevators are getting stuck up with it. Farmers are putting it in bins, and some in Saskatchewan want to store it in garages."

BHE Head Against
Fortified Foods

The Food Field Reporter, October 14, says that Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, is opposed to fortifying foods with vitamins and minerals to improve the national diet in the event of war. Doctor Stanley, according to the paper, said that she believed a "well balanced diet" would provide the best nutrition, and that fortification is undesirable, so long as an abundance of foodstuffs in wide variety is available in this country. She warned against the adoption of synthetic foods to the exclusion of natural foods, which might result in depriving consumers of needed elements.

Pan-American
Highway
Progresses

The Export-Import Bank has authorized a \$4,600,000 loan to the government of Costa Rica for the construction of a section of the Pan-American highway from San Jose to the Panama border, where it will connect with the Panamanian road to the Canal. (Newsweek, Oct. 7.)

Points To Huge
Farm Soil Loss

From St. Louis, October 15, the AP says that John F. Fouts, general manager of the Trinity River Watershed Association, told the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association that the nation is losing from its farms enough soil every year "to fill a train of freight cars that would encircle the earth eighteen times." He added that "defense of America's soil resources is a vital part of our national defense program."

India Uses
Molasses In
Road Building

Hoard's Dairyman, October 10, says that in India molasses is being used as one of the main ingredients in the surface for roads. According to the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, the latest researches have shown that molasses roads have the same capacity to sustain heavy loads as tar macadam roads.

President Wants
Cooperation With
Latin America

"President Roosevelt is directing Defense Commission and department heads to keep always in mind, when making decisions, the possible effect of those decisions on Latin America. Purpose is to generate new ideas for Latin American cooperation." (U.S. News, October 11.)

Egyptian Cotton
Denied Japan

The Canadian Textile Journal, October 11, says that one important, immediate reaction to the Rome, Berlin, Tokyo pact was the banning of raw cotton shipments to Japan by the Egyptian Government. Japan has depended largely on this source of supply of long-staple cotton required as a necessary war material. A considerable quantity of cotton at Alexandria was stated to be ready for shipment to Japanese interests.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 14

Section 1

October 18, 1940.

SOUTH AMERICAN AID UNDERWAY

With the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank bolstered by a \$500,000,000 Congressional authorization, the Administration's program to soften the impact of the European war on South American overseas trade will soon be put in effective operation, it was indicated today by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones, according to a story in the New York Journal of Commerce of October 18. While there have been no formal applications made to the bank by any Western Hemisphere Government for credit, Mr. Jones said that he believed the bank could safely extend loans to the governments which would be of material benefit both to these governments and to the United States.

ECONOMIC UNITY IN S. A.

Economic unity among the South American countries will be furthered at the Montevideo conference in January of the Rio de la Plata countries -- Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. These countries intend to form a customs union, develop communications, and establish international river police, trade inspectors, and a permanent commission. (Newsweek, October 21.)

FOOD FOR SPAIN DISCUSSED AT WHITE HOUSE

President Roosevelt canvassed the problem of American relief for Europe with State Department and Red Cross advisers yesterday, and it was reported that a large consignment of flour might be sent to nonbelligerent Spain, according to an AP story of October 18. Some trained observers returning from Europe have described the food situation in Spain as practically as bad as in France and in German-occupied countries.

ROCKEFELLER HEADS INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT UNIT

From Washington, October 17, the AP says that Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced today that Nelson Rockefeller had been appointed chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission. Mr. Rockefeller already co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics will succeed Edward J. Noble, former Under Secretary of Commerce as chairman of the development commission.

Registration
Ups Cotton
Goods Market

A New York dispatch in the Washington Post of October 17, says: "Big orders for cotton goods rolled into Worth Street, textile trading center, today as registration of young men for Army service apparently reminded merchants Uncle Sam would have to clothe and house the growing military forces." Army purchasing agents, it was said, had placed orders involving millions of yards in both cotton and woolen fabrics.

U.S. Food Supply
Situation Better
Than In 1917

"The national food supply situation is considerably better today than it was in 1917, when the nation entered World War I, and the Administration consequently is hopeful that there will be no necessity for the regulation of food production and distribution, George Livingston, chief of the food supply section of the agricultural division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, declared today in an address before the National Association of Food Chains." (New York Herald Tribune, October 17.)

1940 Sunflower
Seed Production
Above Last Year

Production of sunflower seed this year may be 57 percent larger than that of last year, but 16 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. It is estimated that approximately 4,600,000 pounds of country-run sunflower seed were produced this year, compared with about 2,930,000 pounds in 1939 and 5,501,000 pounds, the 10-year average.

Sugar Deliveries
Of First Nine
Months Issued

The Sugar Division of the AAA on October 16 issued its preliminary statement of deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by manufacturers and importers of sugar during the month of September. The Division also announced stocks held by refiners on September 30. The preliminary figures for September and the totals for the first nine months of 1940, are compared with the final figures for 1939, 1938, 1937, and 1936.

Nazis Get Edible
Fat From Coal

From Berlin, the AP says that Arthur Imhausen, soap manufacturer, has perfected a method for obtaining synthetic fat from paraffin, a by-product in the manufacture of synthetic gasoline from coal. The paraffin is converted into soap gelatin and finally into a fatty acid by a catalyzing process. By a further process, edible fat is derived. It is tasteless, and almost white. Imhausen says that, when produced in large quantity, it may be cheaper than butter or margarine. Production on a large scale, however, will not begin until after the war.

Accept More
Bids For N.Y.C.
School Milk

The SMA of the USDA October 16 made additional awards to 8 lowest bidding milk handlers for Federal payments on milk for daily delivery to 39 New York City schools in low-income areas, and to the New York City Welfare Department for disposal at 596 free lunch premises, for the period October 21 through December. Bids to make milk available in 80 other schools, and in half pint packages for use at free lunch premises, were rejected as unsatisfactory because of their high level. The free lunch premises for which bids were accepted today will receive milk in bulk.

Nebraska Area
To Get Food
Stamp Plan

Secretary Wickard announced October 16 that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to an area in Nebraska which will include Saline, Gage, and Fillmore Counties.

CCC Lends
\$25,619,452 On
520,440 Bales

Commodity Credit Corporation announced October 16 that through October 12, 1940, loans made on 1940 crop cotton by the Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \$25,619,452.96 on 520,440 bales.

Loss Of Iodine
Minimized By
Calcium Stearate

Frederick F. Johnson and Edward R. Frederick of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, have recently discovered that losses of iodine from "iodized" table salt and from iodine-treated livestock feeds can be minimized through the use of finely ground calcium stearate. One sample of iodized table salt treated with the calcium soap lost less than 1% of its iodine in four months of storage, while an untreated control sample lost 15%. (Science Service)

Western
Hemisphere
Articles

Foreign Affairs for October contains three articles on Pan-American matters. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University writes on hemisphere solidarity. Cosme de la Torriente, formerly Cuban ambassador in Washington, discusses Cuba, America and the war. "Mexico Shifts Her Foreign Policy" is an article by Maurice Halperin, University of Oklahoma.

Popular Strawberry,
Cherry Varieties

The American Fruit Grower, October, features its annual nationwide survey on strawberries and cherries. Various varieties of these two fruits are rated as to nursery sales, and tables illustrate the popularity of the different kinds of strawberries and cherries, broken down into sections of the U.S.

Soil Conservation
Discussed

Country Gentleman, November, features an article by Neil M. Clark, entitled "Soil Saving Goes Local." Mr. Clark discusses the Soil Conservation Service and the work that it is doing to help farmers save and improve their land.

What To Do With
Bees In Winter

In the American Bee Journal, October, J. A. Munro, Entomologist at the North Dakota Experiment Station, writes a comparison of wintering bees versus destroying them in the fall and restocking the hives with package bees in the Spring. In conclusion, Mr. Munro says: "It would appear that destruction of the colonies in the fall is justified only when it is not possible to provide satisfactory wintering conditions for the bees."

New Poultry Lab
In Arkansas

The Arkansas Farmer for October reports that a poultry diagnostic service was made available for the first time to Arkansas poultrymen with the establishment, September 1, of a poultry diagnostic laboratory at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture. In this laboratory, birds will be submitted to biological and bacteriological examinations by the latest approved methods to determine accurately the disease affecting the bird.

Agriculture's Use
Of Rubber Grows

Farm and Ranch, October, says that, with manufacturers reporting that 85 percent of all farm tractors made in 1939 were equipped with pneumatic rubber farm tires at the factory, statisticians estimate that agriculture's investment in the new rubber aids to fast and efficient farming now exceeds \$100,000,000. First sales of such farm tires were made in 1932.

Says Draining
Marshes Imperils
Water Fowl

Alan Devoe writes on "The Importance of Swamps" in the October American Mercury. Mr. Devoe says that man is draining the marshes, and marshes store the moisture, giving replenishment to the great subterranean water table. Result of these draining operations is not only lowering of water tables, drying of wells and vanishing of trees. They have resulted in hundreds of other changes. As marshland has been turned into high, dry soil, the widgeon grass and sago pond weed and salt marsh grass -- foods of the wild ducks -- have been exterminated. That is the reason that the number of wild ducks and geese is shrinking. "Marshes do not exist without purpose and man interferes heedlessly with Nature's arrangements only at his peril," says Mr. Devoe.

Peat Moss Best
Poultry Litter

The Poultry Item, October, says that tests at the New Jersey Experiment Station have revealed that peat moss is the best poultry litter, lasting six months; sugar cane residue was second best, lasting four months, while peanut hulls lasted only three months. With the peat moss industry suffering price advances as a result of the British embargo, native peat, now being harvested in Maine is serving satisfactorily.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 15

Section 1

October 21, 1940.

LATIN AMERICAN DAIRY GROUP TO ORGANIZE

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 21, says that H. L. Miller, president of the Dairy Industries Supply Association, has announced that a Pan American Conference Committee for Dairy Products will be organized at a luncheon, attended by representatives of the Latin American diplomatic corps, to be held in Atlantic City today. The meeting will inaugurate an effort to help solve the economic problems of this hemisphere, and will be part of a Pan American day observance by the Dairy Industries Exposition, which opens at noon.

BRITISH TRY FOR LATIN MARKETS

The New York Times, October 21, says that the British Government, supported by British manufacturers, is launching a new twofold export trade drive in South America. Two representatives of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, an official government trade development organization, are about to sail for Argentina to set up machinery there to facilitate trade between Great Britain and South America.

U. S. EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS

The AP, October 20, says that the Commerce Department reports that U. S. exports exceeded imports by \$1,391,000,000 during the first twelve months of the European war. This was the largest margin since 1921. For the twelve months ending August 31, exports totaled \$4,016,000,000, whereas imports totaled \$2,625,000,000.

COMMODITY PRICES DOWN IN BRITAIN

From London, October 20, a New York Times dispatch says that the Economists index of British commodity prices, based on the average of 1927 as 100, stood at 98.7 on October 8. This compared with 99.9 three weeks before and 60.4 on September 18, 1931, just before suspension of the gold payments in Great Britain.

LOW PRICES KEEP CORN IN COUNTRY

From Chicago, October 20, a New York Times dispatch says that weather conditions last week were favorable for drying out the moisture content in the new corn crop. Farmers, however, are reported to be reluctant to sell, because of the relatively low prices being received in comparison with the prospective sixty-one cents a bushel from the Government loan.

Debate Sending
Food To Europe

The New York Times, October 21, says that the problem of whether the U. S. should send food to nations conquered by Germany was raised Sunday night in another national "Forum of the Air" broadcast over the Mutual System. The affirmative -- that America should send help -- was upheld by William R. Castle, former Under-Secretary of State, and Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. The negative was argued by Senator Gibson (Rep., Vt.) and Herbert Bayard Swope, formerly executive editor of the New York World.

"Alabama Plan" To
Be Inaugurated

A statewide experimental program for speeding up soil conservation under the AAA Farm Program will be put into effect by Alabama farmers in 1941, under a plan designed to bring about over a period of years a more permanent and stable system of farming, the AAA announced Sunday. The program, known as the "Alabama Plan" because Alabama is the first state to adopt the plan under the provisions of the national AAA program for 1941, will become operative December 1, 1940, the beginning of the next program year. Similar programs may be developed in other states. Most important provisions of the plan are those providing that payments for planting within special crop allotments, such as cotton, are conditioned upon the farmer's carrying out a farm conservation plan that will conserve and improve the fertility of the soil.

Sette Appointed
REA Deputy Head

Secretary Wickard announced Saturday that Francis J. Sette of Blacksburg, Virginia, Technical Assistant to the Under Secretary, has been named a Deputy Administrator of the REA.

Walker And Barr
Appointed

C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, announced today the appointment of Major John O. Walker as Assistant Administrator of FSA. Mr. Baldwin announced the appointment of Mason Barr to Major Walker's former position as Director of the FSA Resettlement Division. Mr. Barr previously was Assistant to the Assistant Administrator of the FSA.

Los Angeles River
Watershed Project

Secretary Wickard Friday announced that the USDA will begin work immediately on a broad watershed improvement program for the Los Angeles River in California, inaugurating the first project to be undertaken in a national flood control program under the Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1938. Expenditure of \$1,410,000 has been approved from flood control funds to begin work on two parts of the watershed.

Cotton Export
Time Extended

The SMA announced Saturday that the time limit for actual exportation under the 1939-40 Cotton and Cotton Products Export Program has been extended from October 31 to December 31, 1940, for lint cotton, and from November 30 to December 31, 1940, for cotton products.

Decrease Noted In
Dutch Elm Disease

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Friday reported a marked decrease in Dutch elm disease in all of the infected areas with the exception of a few places in New York and Pennsylvania just beyond the main zone of infection, which covers about 5,000 square miles in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, radiating out from New York City.

S.A. Takes More U.S.
Flour; Less Wheat

U. S. exports of wheat flour to Latin American markets during the 12 months ended June 30, 1940, amounted to 2,395,000 barrels as compared with 2,183,000 barrels in 1938-39, and 2,090,000 barrels in 1937-38, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Although sales of United States flour to Latin American markets showed an upward trend, their purchases of United States wheat in the form of grain in 1939-40 amounted to only 784,000 bushels compared with 3,381,000 bushels in 1938-39 and 5,537,000 bushels in 1937-38. As a result, the actual wheat equivalent of U. S. wheat and flour shipments to those markets in 1939-40 amounted to only 12,042,000 bushels, against 13,642,000 bushels the year before, and 15,360,000 bushels in 1937-38.

Sleeping Sickness
Of Horses Down

Outbreaks of sleeping sickness of horses have been fewer this year than any year since 1936, according to reports received by the USDA from its veterinary inspectors and cooperators. This disease, known scientifically as infectious equine encephalomyelitis, -- "encephalo," for short -- has thus far affected only about 4,500 horses this year, most of which were in the Mid-western States. During the 1939 season there were about 8,000 cases; in the previous year about 184,000 cases were reported. In these years, 1938 and 1939, the disease was fairly widely distributed throughout the country.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently extended the food stamp plan to include Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and the rest of Winnebago County; Clarke and Taylor Counties, Iowa; and the following Oregon Counties: Union, Baker, Umatilla, Wallowa and Klamath.

New Pan
American
Publication

The Pan American is a new monthly periodical (available from the Department Library) containing short articles and news notes. The first issue (July - September) has an article about Dr. Earl Bressman, of the Department, and his efforts to promote rubber growing in Latin America.

New Flax Straw Business Week, October 19, says that Minnesota
Cleaner Revived farmers now see an opportunity to convert flax
straw, a waste by-product, into material for the
manufacture of fine papers. This is due to a new machine, developed
by a Minneapolis company, that cleans the straw and delivers a
relatively pure article to the mill more cheaply than the old dirty
variety.

Says Democracy In Commonweal, October 11, Carl C. Taylor, chief
Springs From Farm of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare,
USDA, writes on "Rural Life and National Welfare."
The article is an abridgement of an address delivered at the National
Catholic Rural Life Conference by Mr. Taylor. In closing, he says:
"There is.....a high probability that a great nation seeking to develop
a unity by democratic methods, which is attained in totalitarian states
by other means, may find some of the chief foundations of a democracy
in the simple, relatively independent and relatively self-sufficient
mode of life which is found much more often on the farm than elsewhere."

Tobacco Trend The AP, October 17, says that the trend in 1939
Toward Cigars was a bit more toward cigars, smoking and chewing
Says Census tobacco, Census Bureau figures showed recently but
even so American manufacturers turned out
180,575,095,000 cigarettes. The value of the cigarettes was placed at
\$940,741,105, an increase of 6 percent over 1937. The cigars, smoking
and chewing tobaccos had a value of \$97,006,412, an increase of 18.8
percent.

New Scientific The October 19 issue of Science News Letter
Books Listed features a comprehensive list of scientific books
published or to be published between July 1 and
December 31, 1940. This list includes 30 books on agriculture and
horticulture.

L. A. Trade The U. S. Tariff Commission has recently issued
Reports reports, in three parts, on the foreign trade of
Latin America. Part I deals with the trade of Latin
America with the world, part II with the commercial policies of indi-
vidual countries, and Part III with export commodities.

Writes On In the American Fruit Grower, October, Monroe
Apple Abscission McCown, of the Purdue Agricultural Extension, writes
on "Abscission," or the dropping of apple fruits.
Mr. McCown takes up the details of this fruit growers' scourge, and then
discusses various varieties of apples, and their individual reactions
to abscission.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 16

Section 1

October 22, 1940.

PIERSON SAYS U.S.- S.A. SITUATION "GOOD"

The Washington Times-Herald, October 22, says that Warren Lee Pierson, Export-Import Bank president, said, on his return from a seven-week tour through South America, that he gained the impression that Latin America is a "little troubled" over the loss of European markets, but that the situation so far is "good." He believes that eventually Latin America and the U. S. will have a better understanding of each other.

RUSSIA BACK IN U.S. COTTON MARKET

The Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round, October 22, says that Soviet Russia is back in the American cotton market. She already has purchased 58,000 bales, of which 18,000 are en route to Vladivostok in Greek ships, and has indicated the total orders may run as high as 500,000 bales. Official Russian explanation of the purchases is that, under the latest 5-year plan, her spinning equipment is so rapidly expanding that she needs more cotton than she produces.

CHILE PUSHES TRADE PACT

From Santiago, Chile, a New York Times dispatch, October 21, says that Chile and Argentina will endeavor to replace, by a two-way trade movement, the losses incurred in exports as a result of the European war, according to the Nacion, Government-owned newspaper. An economic understanding similar to the one recently drawn up between Argentina and Brazil is expected between Argentina and Chile.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION UP

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 22, says that, according to the Cotton Exchange Service, world production of cotton during the season, which began August 1, will be larger than in the two previous seasons. Preliminary figures indicate a world crop this season of 29,276,000 bales. This production includes an American crop of 12,565,000 bales. Foreign crops this season are estimated at 16,711,000 bales.

Defense Will Not
Create Food Lack

The AP, October 21, says that C. L. Harlan, of the USDA, told members of the Institute of American Meat Packers in Chicago that, even though men in military service consume more meat than they would in civilian life, no shortage for the rest of the population is indicated next year, and no need for the "meatless" days of 1917 and 1918.

Tax Claim Denied
In CCC Cotton Suit

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 22, reports that the U. S. Supreme Court Monday refused to accept a test challenge of the right of State and local governments to levy personal property taxes against farm commodities held as security for advances made by the CCC under its loan program. Efforts to have the high court pass upon this question were made by Fresno County, California, after the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals had held that the County could not claim a superior lien in the form of unpaid taxes on cotton held under loan by the corporation.

Russian Bread Up;
Potatoes Down

From Moscow, October 21, the AP says that the Trade Commissariat has ordered a fifteen percent increase in the prices of black and gray bread in Moscow and Leningrad. The price of potatoes was reduced from 1.2 rubles to ninety kopeks a kilogram in Moscow, and to ninety-five kopeks in Leningrad. A bumper crop of potatoes resulted in lower prices in that commodity.

Fall River
Milk Hearing

A public hearing to consider proposed amendments to increase producer prices and make other changes under the Federal order for the handling of milk in the Fall River, Massachusetts, marketing area was announced Monday by the SMA. The hearing is scheduled to begin October 28 in Westport, Massachusetts. Producers, handlers, and others will have opportunity at the hearing to discuss the proposed amendments and present evidence.

S.E. Europe Expands
Cotton Production

The combined cotton crop of Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Rumania reached a total of 426,400 bales in 1939-40 compared with 414,200 bales last season and with the annual average of 210,100 bales for the 10-year period ending with 1937-38, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Turkey has long been a surplus producer of cotton. The 1939-40 crop is estimated at about 300,000 bales compared with 306,000 bales in 1938-39, and with the 10-year average of 158,800 bales. Since domestic requirements are estimated at only about 115,000 bales, the surplus for export during the current marketing season will be approximately 185,000 bales. The principal markets for Turkish raw cotton exports in recent years have been Germany, Italy, Poland, Japan and Rumania.

BAE On Livestock
Situation

Information available in early October indicates that numbers of cattle and lambs fed during the 1940-41 feeding season will not be much different from numbers fed last season. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States west of the Mississippi River from July through September were larger than a year earlier, while shipments into the Eastern Corn Belt were smaller. Some decrease in cattle feeding may occur in the Rocky Mountain States this year, but an increase is expected in Texas and Oklahoma. (BAE.)

New Plastic From
Cottonseed Hull

Business Week, October 19, says that a strong new plastic with a hundred uses, made from cottonseed hull, has been developed by the University of Tennessee Research Corporation, a non-profit organization which patents each development and controls, through releases, the use to which the development may be put. The cottonseed hull, compounded with two chemicals, furfural and phenol, makes a black plastic of light weight, extremely hard. It can be used for tile boards, fountain pens, electric appliances, parts of machinery and many other things.

Southern Farmers
Favor Livestock

In Better Crops With Plant Food, October, A. B. Bryan, of Clemson (S.C.) College, writes that the seven South Carolina Master Farmers, recently selected and honored by the South Carolina Extension Service and The Progressive Farmer magazine, are all strongly soil-building conscious and livestock-minded. They have as important planks in their platforms of successful farming (1) soil conservation for more profitable crop yields, and (2) livestock production as a source of income to improve and balance crop production.

Soil Erosion
In The Tropics

In the Journal of Forestry, October, Robert L. Pendleton, Advisor to the Government of Siam, writes on "Soil Erosion in the Tropics." Mr. Pendleton says that occidental temperate zone training is inadequate foundation for the proper appreciation and interpretation of tropical soils and for their management. He takes up the individual soil-saving problems of the Philippines, Siam, China and India in detail.

Farmers Should
Watch Production

"Most farmers watch butter prices so closely that they cannot see the losses incident to inefficient production. Their big chance to make dairying more profitable lies in that direction, not in squeezing the last fraction of a cent out of the buyers of their milk and cream." (National Butter & Cheese Journal, October.)

U.S. Building
Wool Reserves

Business Week, October 19, says: "Stettinius and his Raw Materials Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission have evolved an ingenious plan to build an emergency reserve supply of 250,000,000 pounds of grease wool.....The wool will be stored in this country. If we use it, we pay for it; if not, it costs us nothing. This plan may establish a precedent to be followed.....with other commodities. Domestic wool growers have been protected throughout.....The wool will be supplied by Great Britain,.....which will continue to own it, but we have the right to use as much of it as we need on payment of storage and transportation charges. And our government is the sole judge of whether or not we need it....."

Dr. Sheets Says
Return to Grass

Better Plants With Crop Food, October, begins a series of three articles by Dr. Earl Wooddell Sheets, former Chief of Animal Husbandry, USDA. The first article, entitled "Swing Back To Grass," starts with the history of soil erosion in this country, beginning with the Indians and coming up to the present time.

Church Paper
Praises 4-H Clubs

The Voice of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church for October includes an article, entitled "The Country Road," by Deets Pickett, which comments very favorably on the work being done among rural youth who are enrolled in the club work of the Four-H program of the USDA.

Magazine Features
U.S.D.A. Writers

Agricultural Engineering, October, features three articles by USDA men. They include "Why and How Agricultural Research Involves Agricultural Engineers," by R. W. Trullinger, assistant chief, Office of Experiment Stations; "Report of a Chick Brooder Study," by Lee C. Prickett of REA; and "The Rehabilitation of Drainage Systems," by Clark E. Jacoby of Soil Conservation Service.

Want Brazil Nut,
Cashew Quota

"Nut growers are boiling. Brazil nuts are coming in, tariff paid, at five cents a pound. For two years almond, walnut and filbert growers have been asking the Secretary of Agriculture to put a quota on Brazil nuts and cashews, under AAA powers. The AAA is spending plenty of money to handle one-third of the walnut crop in surplus pool." (Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, November.)

Rubber Supply For
This Hemisphere

In Scientific American, November, William B. Landis writes in detail on "Rubber For America," taking up the movement that is growing to make this hemisphere self-sufficient in the growing as well as the manufacture of rubber.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 17

Section 1

October 23, 1940.

WICKARD DISCUSSES

NEW NATIONAL CO-OP

The AP, October 23, says that a group of 25 growers, shippers and officials of farmers' cooperatives marketing associations discussed with Secretary Wickard Tuesday a proposal to organize a national farmers' cooperative to improve the distribution and sale of fresh fruits and vegetables. Attending yesterday's conference were representatives from sixteen states.

URGES DAIRY TRADE

GIVE PUBLIC FACTS

From Atlantic City, October 22, the New York Journal of Commerce says that Harry Leonard, general manager of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, told the convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers that the consumers' failure to realize how wages, taxes and other costs have increased while net returns to distributors and farmers decline is responsible for unjustified criticism of milk distribution. He urged the milk industry to place before the public data on "the remarkable job" it has done in serving consumers.

SAYS ADS WILL UP

MEAT CONSUMPTION

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times, October 22, says that, in its closing session, the Institute of American Meat Packers voted to change its name to the American Meat Institute. Of the outlook for the industry under its expanded advertising campaign, G. A. Eastwood, president of Armour & Co., said: "The real value of this campaign will not lie in raising livestock and meat prices. It will lie in broadening the market so in the next few years volume can be greatly increased."

WHEAT SCORES NEW

HIGH FOR SEASON

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 23, says that indications that farmers still lack incentive to redeem loan wheat at the current market level imparted a strong undertone to futures Tuesday, prices again registering high marks for the season. Closing quotations were $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ -cents higher.

Says Britain's
Food Stock Ample

From London, the CTPS, October 22, says that Agriculture Minister Hudson has announced in the House of Commons that Britain enters the second winter of the war with substantially increased reserves of meat and dairy cattle, and its agriculture "in well balanced condition to meet the demand which next year's campaign will make for still further increases in food production."

Knox Says War Is
For Food And Oil

The New York Times, October 23, says that Secretary of the Navy Knox described the present war as essentially a "war for food and oil" at the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems Tuesday. Colonel Knox declared that, if the war was one of long duration, "the nation which controls the sea approaches to Europe holds an immense advantage. "

Farm Machinery
Sales In '39 Drop

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 23, says that SEC reported Tuesday night that nine corporations engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery had combined sales in 1939 of \$533,000,000. This compares with sales of \$555,000,000 the preceding year, as adjusted to fiscal periods of the respective companies.

BAE On Poultry -
Egg Situation

Supplies of turkey meat may be slightly larger this fall and winter than last. There was an increase of 1 percent in the number of turkeys raised this year, a slightly heavier average weight per bird, and a larger storage stock at the beginning of this season. But the effect of these larger supplies on prices may be partly offset by the effects of larger consumer incomes and smaller supplies of chicken and pork. Turkey prices in early 1941 may be higher than a year earlier.

Monthly egg production during the last few months was the largest for those months since 1931. This larger production was the result of the higher average rate of lay per bird since about 4 percent fewer layers were on farms than in 1931. However, the increase in the number of layers on farms from now until January will be less than in 1939, and thus egg production during the remainder of this year probably will be less than in the corresponding period of 1939.

Weather
Report

According to the Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin, in the upper Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic area the first general killing frost of the season occurred, resulting in more or less damage as practically all tender vegetation was destroyed. The frost was slightly earlier than usual in some areas, such as most of Virginia and North Carolina, but otherwise not earlier than normal. In fact, light frost was observed in exposed places as far south as the central portions of the east Gulf States.

'39-'40 Wheat Flour Export Extended The SMA announced Tuesday extension of time for actual exportation of wheat flour, sold under the 1939-'40 Wheat Flour Export Program, from October 31 to December 31, 1940, and for making application for payment under the program from December 31, 1940, to February 28, 1941. Of the 3,575,542 barrels of wheat flour sold for export, equivalent to nearly 16,500,000 bushels of wheat, records as of September 30 show that approximately 195,000 barrels remain to be exported.

'40 Sugar Minimum Wages Announced The Sugar Division of the AAA Tuesday announced the minimum wages to be paid laborers in the harvesting of the 1940 crop of sugarcane in the mainland cane area, comprising Louisiana and Florida, during the period September 1, 1940 - June 30, 1941, by producers who apply for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The Act provides, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full for all such work at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable.

REA Allotments Over Half Gone Considerably more than half of the funds available for allotment to REA projects for the current fiscal year was allotted during the year's first quarter, it was revealed in a report from REA Administrator Harry Slattery to Secretary Wickard, made public today. Of the \$100,000,000 available for lending to rural power cooperatives and other borrowers, \$51,783,000 had been allotted by September 30. This quarter set a new high for REA allotments, the amount being even larger than in the first quarter of 1939-'40, when \$140,000,000 was available for lending.

Editorial Advises Farmers An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer, October 19, says, in part: "Corn belt farmers need badly, for the next few years, the kind of intelligent cooperation between farmers and the government that will: (1) Take up the shock of a shrinking foreign market by expanding the home market, through such devices as food stamps, free school lunches, etc., and (2) When the war boom is over, shift armament workers to public works, shift acreage on farm crops, and in other ways prevent another crash like that we had in 1920."

Trees Help In Soil Building In Better Crops With Plant Food, October, E.R. Jackman, Farm Crops Specialist at Oregon State College, writes on the relationship between trees and soil-building. Mr. Jackman stresses the fact that most of the good soils of the world were either built up under a cover of trees or were deposited by wind or water.

New Almond
Products Found

Business Week, October 19, says that, since Italy, France and Germany are no longer shipping almond paste and oil to the U.S., California companies are seizing the opportunity to capture markets formerly consuming the imported products. One firm has developed new products, such as almond butter and almond meal. Almond butter is similar to peanut butter in its uses, and almond meal, (made from the cake after pressing) is used in bakeries, as a breakfast food, and as a cleanser and facial pack in beauty parlors.

Washington Took
Care Of His Land

In Better Crops With Plant Food, October, A.W. Blair, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, writes on "Building Better Soils." Mr. Blair quotes a letter written by George Washington to Arthur Young of England, December 12, 1793, in which Washington tells Young that his farm was originally good land but that it had been, to a certain extent, abused and therefore depleted of some of its natural fertility. However, Washington realized that the depleted land could be rebuilt, and he was setting to work to do so.

Nectria Canker
In Hardwoods

In the Journal of Forestry, October, Theodore J. Grant, of the Soil Conservation Service, and Thomas W. Childs, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, write on "Nectria Canker of Northeastern Hardwoods in Relation to Stand Improvement." Cankers caused by Nectria being common and often destructive in northeastern hardwood stands, and relatively little being known of the conditions that favor their occurrence, this paper presents data on some of the factors that may affect the abundance and severity of cankering in New England forests.

Value Of Salt
In Cheesemaking

In National Butter and Cheese Journal, October, J. C. Marquardt and L. Resi, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, write on "The Value of Salt in Cheesemaking."

USDA Scientists
Contribute Article

Three USDA scientists, H. H. Mottern, A. M. Neubert and C. W. Eddy, write, in the October Fruit Products Journal, on "Canning Apple Juice in the Pacific Northwest."

Wintex Barley
Double-Barreled

Capper's Farmer, November, says that P. B. Dunkle, of the Denton (Texas) Experiment Station, announced that when Wintex, the new winter barley developed for northern Texas, is killed or thinned by cold, the grower has another shot left; he can make a spring seeding of the same variety to thicken the stand, expect a better yield than from any of the other spring barleys, yet produce grain free of varietal mixture.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 18

Section 1

October 24, 1940.

WALLACE SEES NEW FARM PROBLEMS

From Springfield, Illinois, the AP says that former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said Wednesday that American farmers face "new and unpleasant problems" no matter who wins the European war. Mr. Wallace proposed "large gifts" of surplus crops to impoverished European countries if England wins the war. He declared that, should Germany win, the U.S. must join with South American nations in cooperative marketing to forestall conquest "one by one."

COTTON BUREAU TO BE FORMED

The New York Herald Tribune, October 24, says that Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, said Wednesday that the U. S. "can never again expect foreign nations to take one-half of our cotton crop," and "it is futile to hope" that in the future this country can solve its cotton problem through the medium of export trade. The "only hope," he said is "to utilize surplus cotton at home." He said that such a program is underway through the formation of a Cotton Bureau of America, which will include cotton farmers and all allied groups.

NO U.S. CURB SEEN ON ARGENTINE LOAN

From Washington, October 23, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Argentine Government is expected to be permitted to use its \$20,000,000 credit with the Export-Import Bank for the construction of an oil pipeline and a public power plant, even though these enterprises would be in competition with U.S. investments in that country.

COURT UPHOLDS D.C. MILK ORDER

The Washington Star, October 23, says that Washington's milk marketing order for the milk-shed of this region, promulgated by former Secretary Wallace on January 29, was upheld Wednesday in District Court as "constitutional and valid." Charles I. Dunn, market administrator, said the decision is important with regard to upholding milk marketing orders now in effect throughout the U.S. and to bringing persons handling milk in interstate commerce under regulation of the orders.

Argentina Hindered
By Import Policy

From Buenos Aires, October 23, the UP says that, in an editorial, the newspaper La Prensa said that Argentine industrial operations are being seriously hindered by the inability of importers to obtain permits for the importation of U.S. goods.

20 Students To
Taste Farm Life

The New York Times, October 24, says that twenty seniors and juniors in the Lincoln School, Teachers College, will motor this week to Dayton, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, and spend five days doing harvest time chores as part of a progressive education. The young people will help their hosts store apples, make apple butter, tend to turkey farms, and perform seasonal slaughters of farm stock. Later in the school year, they will open their homes to the Virginians, who will visit them and explore New York.

Grain Prices
Continue Climb

From Chicago, October 23, the AP says that grain prices continued to climb Wednesday, wheat, corn and oats gaining fractions to more than a cent as quotations were chalked up to the best levels since May. Wheat closed 3/8- to 7/8-cents higher; corn 7/8 to 1-3/8 cents up; and rye 3/4 to 7/8-cents higher.

Davis To Speak On
War-Agriculture

The Washington Times-Herald, October 24, says that Chester C. Davis, one of the governors of the Federal Reserve System, will speak before the members of the Southern States Co-operative at the organization's convention in Baltimore November 1. His topic will be "The Effect Of War On American Agriculture."

War's Effect On
Sweden's Farms

In the October issue of Foreign Agriculture, the subject of "Sweden's Agriculture and the War" is discussed by P. G. Minneman, who has been detailed to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA, by the Department of State. A foreword summary of the article says: "The war blockade cuts off a large part of Sweden's market for agricultural exports, as well as for the even more important exports of forest and mineral products. Vital import supplies of concentrate feed, oilseeds and fertilizer have also been cut off. Consequently important changes are necessary in the country's agricultural production and trade. For U. S. trade, the cessation of shipping to Sweden means the loss of an important export market for about 17 million dollars' worth of farm products, chiefly cotton, tobacco, fruit and grain."

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the food stamp plan to Cowley and Lyon Counties, Kansas, and to Bell and Hill Counties, Texas.

CCC Reports On
1940 Cotton Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Wednesday that through October 21, 1940, loans made on 1940 crop cotton by the Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \$40,908,466.57 on 841,439 bales.

BAE Reviews Farm
Income Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in September amounted to \$894,000,000 compared with the revised estimate of \$749,000,000 for August and \$901,000,000 in September 1939. The increase in income from farm marketings from August to September this year was slightly more than usual, despite the later movement of the cotton crop this year, as marketings of grains increased from August to September instead of making the usual seasonal decline. Cash income from farm marketings in September totaled \$839,000,000, slightly more than the \$835,000,000 received in September last year. Income from grains, fruits, tobacco, meat animals, and dairy products was higher whereas income from cotton and vegetables was somewhat lower. (BAE.)

Vitamin D For
Hogs In Cod Oil

Successful Farming, November, says that the anti-rachitic value of Vitamin D is obtained for pigs at Minnesota Experiment Station from cod-liver oil as well as sunshine. It is not a rule at the station that pigs get a constant allowance of cod-liver oil, but is administered as a medicine when conditions call for it.

Discusses Effect
Of Shade On Pine

In the Journal of Forestry, October, shade effects in ponderosa pine is discussed by G. A. Pearson of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station. He says that experiments in progress since 1929 have shown that ponderosa pine does not develop normally in the Southwest if overhead cover intercepts as much as half of the insolation. Side shade improves the form and is on the whole beneficial if the tree receives full sunlight from above during most of the day.

Nebraska Grows
Quality Wheat

American Miller, October, says that wheat growers of Nebraska are now judging quality of their wheat in terms of its milling and baking excellence, rather than merely on its "looks." Milling and baking tests conducted by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Association during the past two years have been remarkably successful in promoting greater use of Grade "A" and state certified seed of the better varieties by the 67,000 wheat growers of Nebraska. The state now produces the smallest percentage of mixed wheat and the highest percentage of recognized high quality hard red winter varieties of any important wheat state.

Would LessenGrapefruit Crop

From Lakeland, Florida, October 20, the AP says that Carroll E. Lindsay, chairman of National Canning Association's legislative committee, has endorsed a program to eliminate from Florida and Texas groves all grapefruit on each fourth or fifth tree, as a means of raising prices and keeping markets, "both for fresh and canned fruit, on a stable basis."

Work Of ForestryCommittee Cited

The October issue of the Journal of Forestry includes an article on the problems confronting American forests by John B. Woods of the Oregon Forest Fire Association. Mr. Woods tells of the study that is being made by the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, appointed two years ago to study American forests and to recommend to the Congress a broad legislative program to meet the country's need. Because of limited funds, elections, the press of legislative duties, etc., the committee has obtained an extension of time for making its report. The question is asked whether it will try to tell Congress how to solve the whole problem, or declare it to be unsolvable at present, or suggest the enactment of a few most urgently needed measures, as a beginning.

Millions Of FlagsHelp Cotton Sales

The California Cultivator, October 19, says that the National Cotton Council has been advised by one of the nation's leading flag manufacturers that American patriotism is playing a part in increased cotton consumption. The manufacturer reported that, whereas the usual peak of flag sales is reached just before July 4, sales this year have steadily increased past Independence Day. Virtually all flag manufacturers are weeks behind in production.

U.S.-BrazilManioc Trade

Business Week, October 19, says that annual importations of manioc into the U. S. average around \$5,000,000, practically all of it coming from the Dutch East Indies. Most of it is used making adhesives and tapioca. Brazil's annual production of manioc is estimated at 15,000,000 60-kilo bags, almost entirely consumed domestically, but attempts are now being made to get the Brazilian product into the American market. Manioc grows wild all over Brazil, and has been collected up to now mainly by individuals, using primitive methods. So Sao Paulo's Instituto Agronomico is making a survey of U. S. import standards, grading practices and requirements, and attempts will be made to put manioc production on a controlled basis, so that consistent standards may be adhered to, at least in the export trade.

CanaubaWax Supply

Transportation and credit difficulties due to the war are causing decreased exports of good-quality canauba wax from Brazil to the U.S., says an article in Chemical Industries for October. Canauba wax, which comes from the South American wax palm, is used in many common articles such as shoe and floor polish, candles, and varnish.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 19

Section 1

October 25, 1940.

WICKARD SPEAKS ON SURPLUSES

The Washington Times-Herald, October 25, says that Secretary Wickard told members of the Woman's National Democratic Club Thursday night that America must find new outlets at home for farm surpluses because of the war. Greater efforts will be made, he said, to distribute food among persons in lower income groups or on relief, through the stamp plan and in every other possible way.

LARGE DECLINE IN U.S. EXPORTS

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 25, says that statistics released by the Department of Commerce Thursday reveal that U. S. exports declined sharply in September, falling \$54,555,000 from the August total and reaching the lowest level since November, 1939. There were considerably smaller shipments of a number of agricultural products, including dairy products, sugar, unmanufactured tobacco and fresh fruits. Total exports for September amounted to \$288,270,000.

QUOTAS FOR S.A. COFFEE SALES

The Washington Times-Herald, October 25, says that representatives of thirteen Latin American countries gave their approval to a project for distributing among themselves the United States coffee market. They have decided upon a peaceful sharing, rather than the alternative, a cut-throat competition. Each nation was given a quota, the largest quota 9,300,000 bags, going to Brazil.

N.Y. PENNY SCHOOL MILK UPS USE

The New York Times, October 25, says that N.J. Cladakis, New York City Marketing Administrator, said Thursday that penny milk in the New York City school system has increased the consumption of milk nearly 600 percent in elementary schools and 200 percent in high schools.

JOBS, PAY ROLLS RISE IN SEPTEMBER

From Washington, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch, October 24, says that Secretary of Labor Perkins said Thursday that, with few exceptions, September gains in employment and pay rolls are the largest aggregated in any single month since 1919. More than 36,600,000 persons were working in non-agricultural employment in September, exclusive of 2,242,000 in CCC, WPA and NYA tasks.

Predicts Nation-
Wide Food Stamps

A. E. Mockler, in the New York Journal of Commerce, October 25, says that the food stamp plan "has restored to normal trade channels a steadily increasing dollar and tonnage volume.....Close cooperation between the Federal agency and distributors has been the record of the surplus marketing campaign thus far, with surprisingly few instances of irregularities in the use of the food stamps in retail." Mr. Mockler predicts that nation-wide coverage of the plan will be achieved, "with the resultant benefits to agriculture, food distributors and consumers."

Houston Gets
Cotton Stamps

Secretary Wickard Thursday announced the extension of the Cotton Stamp Plan to Houston, Texas, and the rest of Harris County.

'41 Farm Outlook
Viewed by BAE

A 1941 farm outlook that includes prospects for continued improvement in the domestic demand for farm products during the coming year, smaller agricultural exports, a higher general average of prices, and larger total cash income from marketings was reported today by the BAE in the Agricultural Situation for October. These prospects and the longer time effects of domestic and foreign conditions on our agriculture are being considered by Federal and State agricultural economists in the annual outlook conference this week at the USDA.

The Bureau said that 1941 farm income, including Government payments, is expected to exceed \$9,000,000,000, and may be the largest since 1929. A part of the increase in income in 1941 over 1940 will be offset by increased costs of commodities and services used in farm production. The remainder will go for improvements in the agricultural plant and a better level of farm family living. The favorable farm outlook for 1941 is contingent, it was indicated, upon an agricultural production of about the same volume as in 1940, since with large carry-over stocks of several commodities the total supply of farm products will be fully adequate for the country's needs.

BAE Reviews The
Feed Situation

The supply of feed grains on October 1, including 1940 corn production, ^{compared with 111 million tons} totaled 113 million tons on that date a year ago. This supply was the second largest in 20 years, and was about 12 percent above the 1928-32 average. Supplies of high-protein feeds are also expected to be larger than those of last year and more than 50 percent above average. Supplies of hay are ample for the number of livestock to be fed in nearly all sections of the country, and the total supply for the U.S. is about 3 percent larger than last year's supply and 15 percent above the 1928-32 average. Since about 13 million tons of corn are under seal or held by the Government, the October 1 feed grain supply not under seal is slightly below the 1928-32 average. The carry-over of corn on October 1 is estimated at 701 million bushels and the total supply at 3,053 million bushels. Supplies of oats, barley, and grain sorghums are also large, and the carry-over of feeds next summer is expected to be much above average. (BAE.)

Boron As Minor
Plant Food

In Market Growers Journal, October 15, Tony Talashima says that investigations made by the Oregon State College for the past year reveal that a deficiency of important minor soil elements is a serious cause of a number of maladies in growing healthful crops of fruits and vegetables. This is found to be particularly true of boron, which proved to be an essential nutrient for at least some of the plants in the Willamette Valley experiments. Celery stem cracks, beet canker, alfalfa yellow, potato growth strain, drought spot of apples and turnip brown heart have been controlled successfully by boron application.

Drugs As Cure For
Turkey Enteritis

In Pacific Rural Press, October 19, W. R. Hinshaw and E. McNeil, of the Pomona Poultry Demonstration Plant, discuss the possibilities of curing infectious catarrhal enteritis of turkeys by the use of drugs. They say that they have tried seven representative preparations in common use, and that all have failed to show any preventive or curative effect in experimentally produced outbreaks. An eighth drug, Carbarsone, showed some promise as a curative agent; however, it is at present too expensive to use for turkeys.

Peanut Meal In
Chicken Ration

American Miller, October, says that, in tests at the North Carolina Experiment Station, peanut meal was substituted for 84% and 94% of the animal protein in laying and starting rations of chickens. Hatchability studies indicated that the high proportion of peanut meal in the test mash failed to reduce hatchability, and it was found to be much cheaper than control ration.

Fertilizer's
Effect On Trees

The Journal of Forestry, October, includes an article on fertilizer treatments of nursery stock by four members of the Soils Department at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. In farming or gardening the results of fertilizer applications are judged chiefly on the basis of general developments of plants or weights of the crops produced. In forest nursery practice the increase in dry weights of seedlings is only the initial and often the simplest phase of the fertilization problem. Fertilizer treatments influence the external features, as well as the internal physiological characteristics of seedlings, and may have either a beneficial or detrimental effect upon the eventual survival and growth of plantations.

Using Soil Tests
For Canning Crops

In Better Crops With Plant Food, October, W. T. Ewen, of Ontario Agricultural College, Canada, writes on using soil tests for canning crops. Mr. Ewen describes the intensive study, during the last two years, that has been made in Essex County, Ontario, with regard to calibration of rapid chemical soil tests for canning crops, with particular attention paid to tomatoes.

Edible Soy-beans
Being Canned

Market Growers Journal, October 15, says that Wisconsin canners are pioneering in putting the edible soy-bean on the market this year. The prospects of the movement extending to other states, where more acreage of six or eight new edible varieties will be planted in 1941, is said to be good.

Discusses Turkey
Experiments

In Pacific Rural Press, October 19, V. S. Asmundson, of the Poultry Division, University of California, writes on recent experiments and observations with turkeys at the Poultry Division of the California Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis. Mr. Asmundson discusses crooked-backed turkeys, calcareous lumps on eggs, egg production, and experiments with growth.

Balkan Food
Situation Bad

From Budapest, October 23, the UP says that, in the Balkans, famine this winter is regarded as improbable, but the prospect for 1941 is uncertain, as a result of political and military dislocations which disrupted fall plantings. Romania and possibly Greece appear most likely to suffer shortages this year. Hungary, a heavy agricultural exporter, will be better off than most countries because recent crises barely touch her, but living costs have risen 30 percent.

Acorns For G.B.'s
Farm Animals

Dr. R. Melville, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, has suggested that English farmers gather acorns, horse chestnuts and beechnuts to eke out the feed-stuff supply of farm animals, and thereby release tonnage for other needed imports. Both oaks and horse chestnuts have borne bumper crops in England this year. Horse chestnuts are slightly bitter, but most farm animals soon come to like them, the botanist reports. Only pigs persistently refuse them. (Science Service.)

Says U.S. Would
Subsidize S.A.

"Ideas for U.S.-Latin American cooperation are boiling down to a study of ways to let Latin American nations have a plentiful supply of American dollars." (U. S. News -- "Washington Whispers" -- October 25.)

Two Reasons For
Poultry Diseases

In American Agriculturist, October 26, H. L. Cosline says that there are two major reasons for the threat of disease to the poultry industry. "First is the evolution of poultry raising from the small farm flocks running at large to specialized poultry farms carrying thousands of hens, often under one roof. The second reason is the fact that, until recent years, veterinarians have given little or no consideration to the study of poultry diseases. As a result, attempts to control chicken troubles have not been based on scientific facts."

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

October 28, 1940.

COFFEE STATES GET QUOTA AGREEMENT

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 26, says that copies of the agreement formulated at the Pan American Union by the Inter America Economic Committee, contemplating the division among them of the coffee market of the U.S., have been sent to the coffee-growing countries of Latin America for approval.

U.S. INCOME UP 2.9 BILLION

The Washington Post, October 27, says that Secretary of Commerce Jones announced Saturday that the dollar income of the American people during the first three quarters of 1940 was approximately \$2,900,000,000 higher than in the corresponding period of 1939. Income payments in September aggregated \$53,962,000,000, against \$51,068,000,000 for the first nine months of 1939.

BRITISH IMPORT BRAZILIAN COTTON

From Manchester, England, a dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce, October 27, says that one of the largest Lancas hire spinners is making efforts to import 20,000 bales of Brazilian cotton which now can be mixed with cotton from the U.S. for yarns to be used in clothes for certain Government contracts.

FARMERS PROTEST ARMY LAND DEALS

From Fort Dix, New Jersey, October 27, a New York Times dispatch says that farmers owning land in Burlington and Ocean Counties have appealed to their Representatives in Congress because they feel that the Federal Government is offering them too little money for land it is taking to expand Fort Dix.

WHEAT DECLINES 2¢ AFTER EARLY GAINS

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 28, says that a sudden expansion in selling by professional traders which uncovered an indifferent demand dropped wheat futures prices as much as 2-3/4 cents from early highs at Chicago on Saturday, the market closing 2¢ net lower for the widest decline since August 16, when lows for the season were registered.

Larger Cotton
Crop Indicated The 1940-41 world's cotton crop is placed tentatively at 30,500,000 bales compared with 28,900,000 bales last season, in a review by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations appearing in Foreign Crops and Markets this week. Of this apparent increase of 1.6 million bales over the crop of 1939-40, about one million bales are accounted for by the increase in the United States crop as estimated in the October 8 report of the Crop Reporting Board. This estimate was 12,741,000 bales as compared with a crop of 11,817,000 bales in 1939-40.

Lard Trade Awaits
British Purchases The New York Journal of Commerce, October 26, says that the provision trade expects Britain to enter the market for the purchase of U.S. lard within the next fortnight, for about 20,000,000 pounds of lard.

N.J. Firm Violates
Insecticide Act The Agricultural Marketing Service announced Saturday that the S. B. Penick & Co., yesterday was fined \$200 in the United States Court at Newark, N.J., on a charge of misbranding and adulterating an insecticide. The verdict of guilty was reached October 23.

Stamp Plan
Extensions Secretary Wickard announced Friday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to the following areas: Vermillion County, Indiana; La Crosse County, Wisconsin; and Amarillo and the rest of Potter County, Texas.

BAE Reviews The
Wheat Situation During the past month large quantities of wheat continued to go into loan holdings, and domestic prices continued to advance independently of prices in other countries. Wheat supplies in the United States for the year beginning July 1940 are now estimated at 1,076 million bushels, or 69 million bushels above the supply a year ago. The current estimate is 9 million bushels above the estimate of a month ago, the increase resulting from an upward revision in the spring wheat production estimate. Present prospects are that exports to foreign countries and shipments to possessions together may total between 20 and 25 million bushels, and domestic disappearance 685 million bushels. On the basis of these figures, there would be about 370 million bushels available for carry-over July 1, 1941, or about 85 million bushels more than the carry-over at the beginning of the season.

Pan American
Bibliography The Pan American Union issues a monthly bibliography, the Pan American Bookshelf, of Latin American books and other publications. This "bookshelf" is available from the Department Library or from the Columbus Memorial Library of the Union.

Chinese Rice
Crop Reduced

The 1940 Chinese rice crop is estimated at about 2,440,000,000 bushels compared with 2,600,000,000 bushels in 1939, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The October 1 carryover of old rice was believed to be much below normal in practically all parts of China. Stocks in occupied China were low because of the large shipments made to Japan during the 1939-40 marketing season.

Find Corn Inherits
Drought Resistance

Drought resistance in corn is inherited, and seed corn that is reliably drought resistant probably can be assured by controlled crossing of inbred lines that have previously produced drought resistant hybrid seed. That is one of the immediately practical findings of a study of corn genetics related to heat and drought tolerance by E.C. Heyne and Arthur M. Brunson of the Bureau of Plant Industry. There is no indication in these experiments that the crossing of two inbred lines of drought resistant corn will increase drought resistance in the same way or to the same degree that other qualities -- yield for example -- may be increased by crossing inbred lines to produce first generation hybrids for seed. The studies also indicate that it is not probable that breeders will ever be able to develop sweet corns as drought resistant as the hardiest of the starchy corns.

Argentina Reports
Excess Of Imports

From Buenos Aires, October 23, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Argentina's imports for the first nine months of this year were valued at 1,202,811,000 pesos, as compared with 969,243,000 pesos in the same period of last year, an increase of 24.1 percent. There was thus an import balance amounting to 22,862,000 pesos for the nine months' period, which compares with an export balance of 191,983,000 pesos in the first nine months of 1939.

20 Ft., Knotless
Boards Produced

The October Journal of Forestry says that P.G. Krotkevich, of the Kiev (Russia) Forest Institute, expects to produce logs twenty or more feet in length, yielding boards without knots, by pruning young pines and other evergreen trees by a new "upside-down" method. The young tree is permitted to develop a bushy growth near the ground, until it is about eight years old. After this, its central growth axis is prevented from producing any more branches above this ground-hugging bush, simply by pinching off all side buds. This leader thus grows into a long, slender, pole-like sprout, deriving its nourishment from the bushy branches near the ground.

Animal-Disease-
Control Progress

Successful Farming, November, contains a summary of the more outstanding animal-disease-control developments as reported at the annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association recently. The article includes abstracts on Brucellosis, Calfhood vaccination, Hog cholera, Ketosis, New turkey disease, Sheep parasites, Mastitis and Swine abortion.

Food-Of-The-Month Club Organized Newsweek, October 28, says that a New York Company is starting a "Food-Of-The-Month Club," which will furnish subscribers with one package of a newly-developed food product every month at a 40% discount; the sponsors think manufacturers will cooperate freely to achieve large-scale introduction of their new products.

Fla. Tangerine Control Agreed On From Lakeland, Florida, October 24, the AP says that the Federal- and Industry citrus control committees for Florida have adopted a seasonal tangerine marketing policy designed to move only a little over two-thirds of the expected crop. The policy was recommended to Secretary Wickard for approval, along with proposed tightening of grapefruit shipping regulations aimed at halting a market decline.

Flood Control Book Covers 30 Years Findings of 30-years study of waterflow retardation are compiled in a new progress report -- "Influences of Vegetation and Watershed Treatments on Run-Off, Silting, and Stream Flow" -- issued jointly by the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service. The report sums up studies of work done on land to retard run-off and curb erosion in aid of flood control.

S.A. Coffee Export Plan "A coffee-loan plan which the Administration has been working out for South American coffee-producing nations will really be a test of a much broader program. After allotting quotas among the nations that export coffee, the next step will be the announcement of loans by the Export-Import Bank to enable the producers to hold off the market that portion of the crop which ordinarily would be sold to Europe. If this works out satisfactorily, the same procedure is expected to be followed in granting loans against other Latin American crops." (Newsweek, Oct. 28.)

Says U.S. Needs More Milk The Washington News, October 23, says that George M. Moffett, director of the food products section of the National Defense Commission, told the International Association of Milk Dealers convention in Atlantic City that six million more cows and 25,000,000 acres put to productive use are needed in the U.S. to bring the nation's milk drinking up to the minimum recommended by nutritionists.

U.S.-Brazilian Cooperation The United States could improve Brazilian-American relations in four ways, according to Samuel Guy Inman in an article on Brazil in the Nation (October 12). This country, he suggests, could promote more cultural exchange through the press, radio, professors, etc.; could increase our trade with Brazil; could furnish capital for her to develop raw materials; and could send more aid to Great Britain.
